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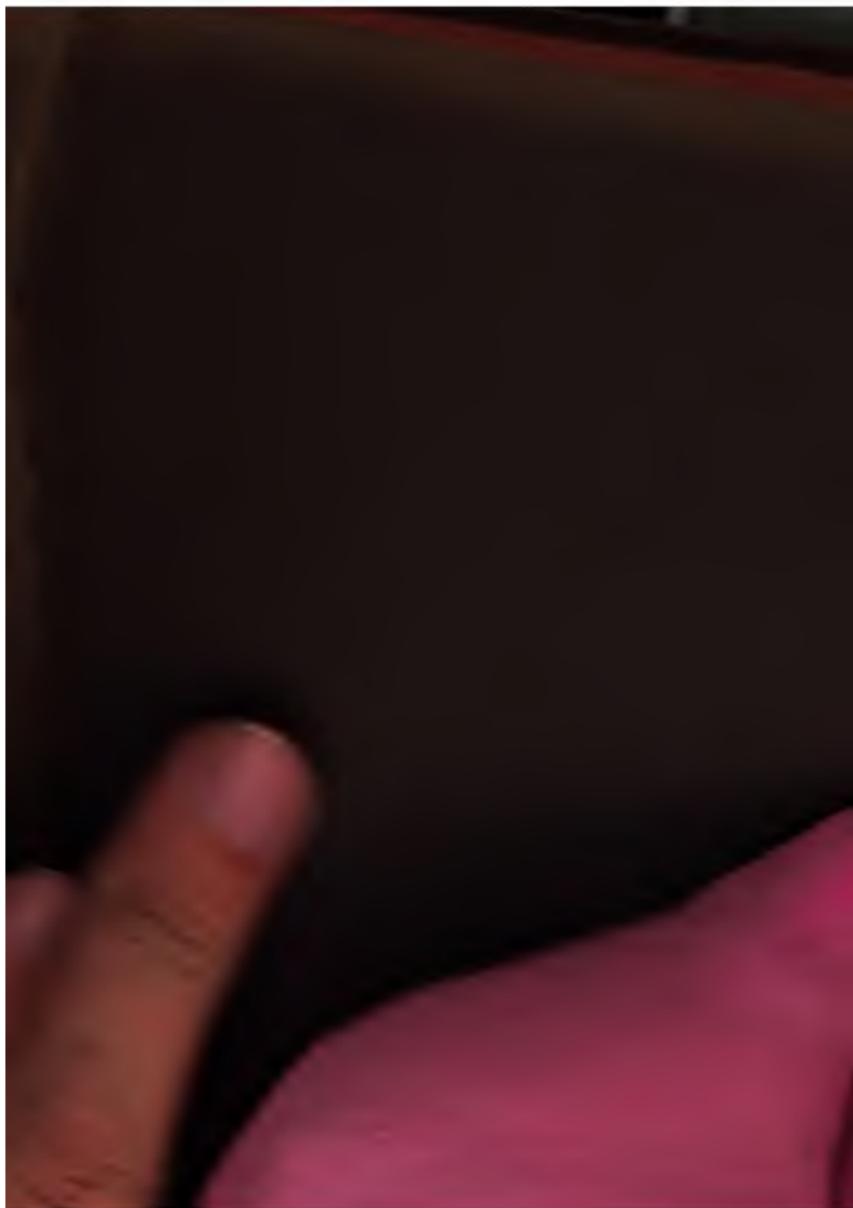
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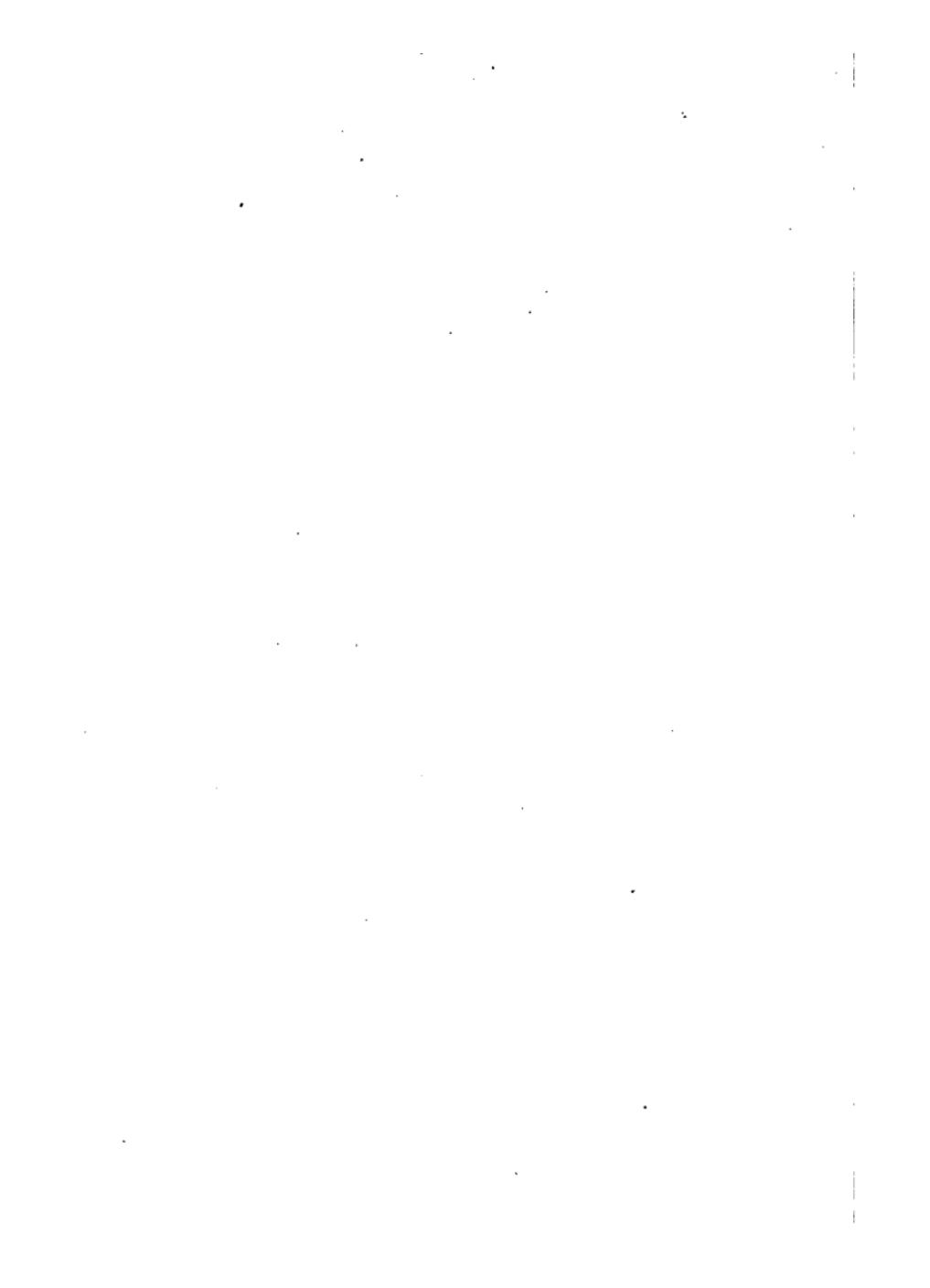
HORACE
BOOK II.



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*W*HITE'S *G*RAMMAR *S*CHOOL *T*EXTS

THE SECOND BOOK
OF THE
ODES OF HORACE

WITH A VOCABULARY
AND
SOME ACCOUNT OF THE HORATIAN METRES &c.

BY
JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. OXON.

LONDON
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P R E F A C E.

FOR some long time past it has been widely felt that a reduction in the cost of *Classical Works* used in schools generally, and more especially in those intended for boys of the middle classes, is at once desirable and not difficult of accomplishment. For the most part only portions of authors are read in the earlier stages of education, and a pupil is taken from one work to another in each successive half-year or term; so that a book needlessly large and proportionably expensive is laid aside after a short and but partial use.

In order, therefore, to meet what is certainly a want, Portions of the *Classical Writers* usually read in Schools are now being issued under the title of **GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS**; while, at the request of various Masters, it has been determined to add to the series some portions of the *Greek Testament*.

Each **TEXT** is provided with a **VOCABULARY** of the words occurring in it. In every instance—with the exception of Eutropius and *Æsop*—the origin of a word, when known, is stated at the commencement of the article treating of it, if connected with

another Latin, or Greek, word ; at the end of it, if derived from any other source. Further still, the primary or etymological meaning is always given, within inverted commas, in Roman type, and so much also of each word's history as is needful to bring down its chain of meanings to the especial force, or forces, attaching to it in the particular "Text." In the *Vocabularies*, however, to *Eutropius* and *Æsop*—which are essentially books for beginners—the origin is given of those words alone which are formed from other Latin or Greek words, respectively.

Moreover, as an acquaintance with the principles of **GRAMMAR**, as well as with **ETYMOLOGY**, is necessary to the understanding of a language, such points of construction as seem to require elucidation are concisely explained under the proper articles, or a reference is simply made to that rule in the *Public Schools Latin Primer*, or in *Parry's Elementary Greek Grammar*, which meets the particular difficulty. It occasionally happens, however, that more information is needed than can be gathered from the above-named works. When such is the case, whatever is requisite is supplied, in substance, from *Jelf's Greek Grammar*, *Winer's Grammar of New Testament Greek*, or the *Latin Grammars of Zumpt and Madvig*.

LONDON : June, 1876.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE
METRES AND VERSES
OCCURRING IN THE
SECOND BOOK OF THE ODES OF HORACE.

METRE (*μέτρον*, “measure”) denotes sometimes a definite order of verses; sometimes a combination of two feet (*διποδία*), as in the case of the iambus, trochee (and anapaest); and sometimes a single foot, as in the case of the dactyl and also of all feet having four syllables.

The term “Metre,” as such, is here used in the first of the foregoing meanings. The other two meanings, however, attach to the following terms derived in part from the Greek word *μέτρον*; viz. *monomēter*, *dimēter*, *trimēter*, *tetramēter*, *pentamēter*, *hexamēter*, i.e. “of one metre, of two metres,” etc.

Metres consisting of two or more kinds of verse in a recurring order are called *Strophic* (*στροφικός*, “pertaining to a *στροφή*, or the turning” of the Chorus on the stage, and hence, “the strain sung” during such turning). When two verses alternate, the metre is called *Distichon* (*δίστιχον*, “of two rows or verses”); when four, *Tetristichon* (*τετραστιχον*, “of four rows or verses”).

METRES.

I. Alcaic Metre or Strophē—two Alcaic hendecasyllables, an Alcaic enneasyllable, and an Alcaic deca-syllable. Odes 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20.

II. First Asclepiadean Strophē or Stanza—three lesser Asclepiad verses followed by a Glyconic. Ode 12.

III. Sapphic Metre or Strophē—three Sapphic hendecasyllables, and an Adonius. Odes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 16.

IV. Trochaic Metre—a Trochaic dimeter catalectic followed by an Iambic trimeter catalectic. Ode 18.

VERSES.

VerSES are either simple or compound. A simple verse is one consisting of feet of the same kind or their legitimate representatives. A compound verse is one in which a verse of one kind is subjoined to a verse of a different kind, this latter being termed the “Base” (*βάσις*, in the meaning of “a foundation”).

A verse written in διποδία (except the Anapaestic), or in feet of four syllables, and complete in itself, having nothing wanting and nothing over, is called *acatalectic* (ἀκαταληκτικός, “not leaving off”). One that is short of a single syllable is termed *catalectic* (καταληκτικός, “leaving off”); of two syllables, *brachycatalectic* (βραχυκαταληκτικός, “leaving off short”); of three syllables—in other words having one syllable only beyond the preceding measure—*hypercatalectic* (ὑπερκαταληκτικός, “leaving off excessively”).

N.B. *Cæsura* (*cæsura*, “a cutting”; hence “a pause or division” in a verse) is the interruption of the rhythm of a line by the end of a word occurring in the course of a foot, and is here marked by an asterisk (*). *Incision* (*incisio*, in the force of “division, a cutting asunder”) is the termination of a foot simultaneously with the close of a word, and is here indicated by two perpendicular lines ||. A *Base* is distinguished by the figure + being placed after its last syllable.

SIMPLE VERSES.

N.B. The last syllable of a verse is considered common, and hence is not marked in the following examples.

1. *Adonius* or *Adonie Verse* :—a dactylic dimeter, of which the first foot must be a dactyl, the other a spondee or trochees :

Splēndēlt | *usu.*
Cōpōrl̄ | *lānguor.*

2. *Alcaic enneasyllable* (line of nine syllables) :—an Iambic trimeter hypercatalectic. Strictly, the first foot should be a spondee : cæsura occurs at the third half foot, and incision at the close of the third foot :

Cū laūr|ūs ē|tērnōs || hōnōr|es.*

There are occasional departures from this arrangement: e.g.

Rēs ör|dlnā|ris grānd|ē mū|nus.
Ab īn|sōlēnt|i tēm|pērā|tam.

3. *Trochaic dimeter catalectic* (= four trochees less by one syllable) :

Lārgt|ōrd | flāglt|o.
Limít|ēs cl̄|ēnū|um.

4. *Iambic trimeter catalectic* (= six iambi less by one syllable), with cæsura at the fifth half foot (*penthemimetal cæsura*) :—in the first and third feet a spondee may be used :

Mēt | rēnid|ē īn | dēmō | lācūn|ar.*
Ignō|tūs hēr|ēs rēg|ām āc|ūpē|vi.*

A tribrach is also found as the representative of a short and long syllable :

Rēgūm|gūl pūr|ēs nēc | sēiell|ēs Órc|i.*

COMPOUND VERSES.

1. VERSE with a DACTYLYC BASE.

Alcaic decasyllable (line of ten syllables) :—two dactyls as base, followed by two trochees (trochaic monometer) :

Sūpōrl̄ tōs cñēr + | ī dōl|ōsō.
Dāl|mātēc|ō pēpēr + | īt tr̄l|ūmphō.

2. VERSES with a SPONDAIC BASE.

a. *Lesser Asclepiad Verse* :—a spondee as base, followed by two choriambi and an iambus. Incision takes place at the close of the first choriambus.

Cāntūs + | mē vōlūit || dīcēt lūc|idum.
Fūlgēnt + | ēs ḥcūlōs || ēt bēnē mūtūis.

b. *Glyconic Verse* :—a spondee as base, followed by a choriambus and an iambus.

Āptā + | rī cīthārē | mōdis.
Fūlgēns + | cōntrēmūit | dōmus.

3. VERSES with a TROCHAIC BASE.

Sapphic hendecasyllable (line of eleven syllables) :—a trochaic monometer, of which the second foot is always a spondee, as base ; followed by a dactyl and two trochees. Cæsura properly takes place at the first syllable of the dactyl.

Nūlliūs | ārgēnt + | ī* cōlōr | ēst īv'āris
Ābdū|ō tērr + | īs* īn'lm|ūcē | lāmnaē.

The cæsura sometimes, yet rarely, occurs after the first short syllable of the dactyl.

Flūmēn | ēt rēgn + | ātē* pēt|ām Lāc|ōni.

4. VERSE with IAMBIC BASE.

Alcaic hendecasyllable (line of eleven syllables) :—an iambic dimeter hypercatalectic as base, followed by a choriambus and an iambus. Incision takes place at the end of the base.

Jām nūnc | mīnāc + ī || mūrmūrē cōrn|ūm.
Āmīcē Vālg|ī + | stāl glāctēs | īners.

The base being iambic, an iambus might be expected to be at least frequent in the first foot. This, however, is rarely the case, the spondee being generally employed.

Q. HORATI
FLACCI CARMINUM
LIBER SECUNDUS.

I.

MOTUM ex Metello consule civicum,
Bellique causas et vitia et modos,
Ludumque Fortunæ, gravesque
Principum amicitias, et arma

Nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus, 5
Periculosa plenum opus aleæ,
Tractas, et incedis per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso.

Paulum severæ Musa tragœdiæ
Desit theatris : mox, ubi publicas 10
Res ordinâris, grande munus
Cecropio repetes cothurno,

Insigne mæstis præsidium reis
Et consulenti Pollio curiæ,
Cui laurus æternos honores
Dalmatico peperit triumpho, 15

Jam nunc minaci murmure cornuum
Perstringis aures, jam litui strepunt,
 Jam fulgor armorum fugaces
 Terret equos equitumque vultūs. 20

Audire magnos jam videor duces
Non indecoro pulvere sordidos,
 Et cuncta terrarum subacta
 Præter atroçem animum Catonis.

Juno, et deorum quisquis amicior 25
Afris inultā cesserat impotens
 Tellure, victorum nepotes
 Rettulit inferias Jugurthæ.

Quis non Latino sanguine pinguor
Campus sepulcris impia prælia
 Testatur, auditumque Medis 30
 Hesperiæ sonitum ruinæ ?

Qui gurses, aut quæ flumina lugubris
Ignara belli ? quod mare Dauniæ
 Non decoloravere cædes ? 35
 Quæ caret ora cruore nostro ?

Sed ne, relictis, Musa procax, jocis,
Ceæ retractes munera neniae :
 Mecum Dionæo sub antro
 Quære modos leviore plectro. 40

II.

NULLUS argento color est avaris
Abdito terris, inimice lamnæ,

Crispe Sallusti, nisi temperato
Splendeat usu.

Vivet extento Proculeius ævo
Notus in fratres animi paterni :
Illum aget pennā metuente solvi
Fama superstes.

Latiū regnes avidū domando
Spiritum, quām si Libyam remotis
Gadibus jungas, et uterque Poenius
Serviat uni.

Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops,
Nec sitim pellit, nisi causa morbi
Fugerit venis, et aquosus albo
Corpore languor.

Redditum Cyri solio Phraaten
Dissidens plebi numero beatorum
Eximit Virtus, populumque falsis
Dedocet uti

15

20

Vocibus ; regnum et diadema tutum
Deferens uni propriamque laurum,
Quisquis ingentes ocalo irretorto
Spectat acervos.

III.

ÆQUAM memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem, non secus in bonis
Ab insolenti temperatam
Lætitia, moriture Delli,

Seu mæstus omni tempore vixeris, 5
 Seu te in remoto gramine per dies
 Festos reclinatum beāris
 Interiore notā Falerni.

Qud pinus ingens albaque populus
 Umbram hospitalem consociare amant 10
 Ramis ? quid obliquo laborat
 Lympha fugax trepidare rivo ?

Huc vina et unguenta et nimium breves
 Flores amœnæ ferre jube rosæ,
 Dum res et aetas et Srorum 15
 Fila trium patiuntur atra,

Cedes coëmptis saltibus, et domo,
 Villaque, flavus quam Tiberis lavit ;
 Cedes, et exstructis in altum
 Divitiis potieetur heres. 20

Divesne prisco natus ab Inacho,
 Nil interest, an pauper et infimā
 De gente sub divo moreris,
 Victima nil miserantis Orci.

Omnes eodem cogimur ; omnium
 Versatur urnā seriūs ociūs 25
 Sors exitura, et nos in æternum
 Exsilium impositura cymbæ.

IV.

NE sit ancillæ tibi amor pudori,
 Xanthia Phoceu ! Prius insolentem

Serva Briseïs niveo colore
Movit Achillem :

Movit Ajacem Telamone natum
Forma captivæ dominum Tecmessæ :
Arsit Atrides medio in triumpho
 Virgine raptā,

Barbaræ postquam cecidere turmæ
Thessalo victore, et ademptus Hector
 Tradidit fessis leviora tolli
 Pergama Graiis.

Nescias, an te generum beati
Phyllidis flavæ decorent parentes :
Regium certe genus et Penates
 Mærêt iniquos.

Crede non illam tibi de scelestā
Plebe delectam ; neque sic fidelem,
Sic lucro aversam, potuissē nasci
 Mâtre pudendā.

Brachia et vultum teretesque suras
Integer laudo : fuge suspicari,
Cujus octavum trepidavit ætas
 Claudere lustrum.

V.

NONDUM subactā ferre jugum valet
Cervice, nondum munia comparis
Æquare, nec tauri ruentis
 In Venerem tolerare pondus.

Circa virentes est animus tuæ
 Campos juvencæ, nunc fluviis gravem
 Solantis æstum, nunc in udo
 Ludere cum vitulis salicto

Prægestientis. Tolle cupidinem
 Immitis uvæ : jam tibi lividos
 Distinguet Auctumnus racemos
 Purpureo varius colore.

Jam te sequetur : currit enim ferox
 Ætas, et illi, quos tibi Dempserit,
 Apponet annos : jam protervā
 Fronte petet Lalage maritum :

Dilecta, quantum non Pholoë fugax,
 Non Chloris albo sic humero nitens,
 Ut pura nocturno renidet
 Luna mari, Gnidiusve Gyges ;

Quem si puellarum insereres choro,
 Mirè sagaces falleret hospites
 Discrimen obscurum solutis
 Crinibus ambiguoque vultu.

VI.

SEPTIMI, Gades aditure mecum et
 Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra, et
 Barbaras Syrtes, ubi Maura semper
 Æstuat unda,

Tibur, Argeo positum colono,
 Sit mæse sedes utinam senectæ,

5

10

15

20

5

Sit modus lasso maris et viarum
Militiaeque.

Unde si Parcæ prohibent iniquæ,
Dulce pellitis ovibus Galæsi
Flumen et regnata petam Laconi
Rura Phalanto.

Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes
Angulus ridet, ubi non Hymetto
Mella decedunt, viridique certat
Bacca Venafro.

Ver ubi longum tepidasque præbet
Jupiter brumas, et amicus Aulon
Fertili Baccho minimum Falernis
Invidet uvis.

Ille te mecum locus et beatæ
Postulant arces : ibi tu calentem
Debitā sparges lacrimā favillam
Vatis amici.

10

15

20

VII.

O SÆPE mecum tempus in ultimum
Deducte, Bruto militiæ duce,
Quis te redohavit Quiritem
Dīs patriis Italoque cœlo,

Pompei meorum prime sodalium ?
Cum quo morantem sæpe diem mero
Fregi coronatus nitentes
Malobathro Syrio capillos.

5

Tecum Philippos et celerem fugam
Sensi, relictā non bene parmulā ; 10
Quum fracta virtus, et minaces
Turpe solum tetigere mento.

Sed me per hostes Mercurius celer
Denso paventem sustulit aëre :
Te rursus in bellum resorbens 15
Unda fretis tulit aestuosis.

Ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem,
Longāque fessum militiā latus
Depone sub lauru meā, nec
Parce cadis tibi destinatis. 20

Oblivioso levia Massico
Ciboria exple : funde capacibus
Unguenta de conchis. Quis udo
Deproperare apio coronas

Curatve myrtō ? quem Venūs arbitrum 25
Dicet bibendi ? Non ego saniūs
Bacchabor Edonis : recepto
Dulce mihi furere est amico.

VIII.

ULLA si juris tibi pejerati
Pœna, Barine, nocuisset unquam,
Dente si nigro fieres vel uno
Turpior ungui, 5

Crederem. Sed tu, simul obligāsti
Perfidum votis caput, enitescis

Pulchrior multo, juvenumque prodis
Publica cura.

Expedit matris cineres opertos
Fallere, et toto tacitura noctis
Signa cum cœlo, gelidâque divos
Morte carentes. 10

Ridet hoc, inquam, Venus ipsa, rident
Simplices Nymphæ, ferus et Cupido,
Semper ardentes acuens sagittas
Cote cruentā. 15

Adde, quod pubes tibi crescit omnis,
Servitus crescit nova, nec priores
Impiæ tectum dominæ relinquunt
Sæpe minati. 20

Te suis matres metuunt juvencis,
Te senes parci, miseræque nuper
Virgines nuptæ, tua ne retardet
Aura maritos.

IX.

NON semper imbres nubibus hispidos
Manant in agros, aut mare Caspium
Vexant inæquales procellæ
Usque ; nec Armeniis in oris,

Amice Valgi, stat glacies iners
Menses per omnes, aut Aquilonibus
Querceta Gargani laborant,
Et foliis viduantur orni. 5

Tu semper urges flebilibus modis
 Myster ademptum, nec tibi Vespero
 Surgente decedunt amores,
 Nec rapidum fugiente Solem.

10

At non ter ævo functus amabilem
 Ploravit omnes Antilochum senex
 Annos ; nec impubem parentes
 Troilon, aut Phrygiæ sorores

15

Flevere semper. Desine mollium
 Tandem querelarum, et potius nova
 Cantemus Augusti tropæa
 Cæsaris, et rigidum Niphaten,

20

Mediumque flumen, gentibus additum
 Victis, minores volvere vortices,
 Intraque præscriptum Gelonos
 Exquis equitare campis.

X.

RECTIUS vives, Licini, neque altum
 Semper urgendo, neque, dum procellas
 Cautus horrescis, nimiū premendo
 Litus iniquum.

Auream quisquis mediocritatem
 Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti
 Sordibus tecti, caret invidendā
 Sobrius aulā.

5

Sæpius ventis agitatur ingens
 Pinus, et celsæ graviore casu

10

Decidunt turres, feriuntque summos
Fulmina montes.

Sperat infestis, metuit secundis
Alteram sortem bene præparatum
Pectus. Informes hiemes reducit 15
Jupiter, idem

Summōvet. Non, si male nunc, et olim
Sic erit. Quondam citharā tacentem
Suscitat Musam, neque semper arcum
Tendit Apollo. 20

Rebus angustis animosus atque
Fortis appare ; sapienter idem
Contrahes vento nimiūm secundo
Turgida vela.

XI.

QUID bellicosus Cantaber, et Scythes,
Hirpine Quinti, cogitet Hadriā
Divisus objecto, remittas
Quærere : nec trepides in usum

Poscentis ævi pauca. Fugit retro 5
Levis Juventas, et Decor ; aridā
Pellente lascivos Amores
Canitie facilemque Somnum.

Non semper idem floribus est honor
Vernis ; neque uno Luna rubens nitet
Vultu : quid æternis minorem 10
Consiliis animum fatigas ?

Cur non sub altā vel platano vel hac
Pinu jacentes sic temere, et rosā

Canos odorati capillos,

Dum licet, Assyriāque nardo

15

Potamus uncti? Dissipat Evius

Curas edaces. Quis puer ociūs

Restinguet ardantis Falerni

Pocula prætereunte lymphā?

20

Quis devium scortum elicit domo

Lyden? eburnā, dic age, cum lyrā

Maturet, incomptam Lacenæ

More comam religata nodo.

XII.

NOLIS longa feræ bella Numantiæ,

Nec dirum Hannibalem, nec Siculum mare

Pœno purpureum sanguine, mollibus

Aptari citharæ modis,

Nec sævos Lapithas, et nimium mero

5

Hylæum, domitosve Herculeā manu

Telluris juvenes, unde periculum

Fulgens contremuit domus

Saturni veteris: tuque pedestribus

Dices historiis prælia Cæsaris,

10

Mæcenas, meliūs, ductaque per vias

Regum colla minacium.

Me dulces dominæ Musa Lycymniæ

Cantūs, me voluit dicere lucidum

Fulgentes oculos, et bene mutuis
Fidum pectus amoribus :

Quam nec ferre pedem dedecuit choris,
Nec certare joco, nec dare brachia
Ludentem nitidis virginibus, sacro
Dianæ celebris die. 20

Num tu, quæ tenuit dives Aχæmenes,
Aut pinguis Phrygiæ Mygdonias opes,
Permutare velis crine Lycyniæ,
Plenas aut Arabum domos ?

Dum flagrantia detorquet ad oscula
Cervicem, aut facili sævitia negat,
Quæ poscente magis gaudeat eripi,
Interdum rapere occupet. 25

XIII,

ILLE et nefasto te posuit die,
Quicumque primùm, et sacrilegā manu
Produxit, arbos, in nepotum
Perniciem, opprobriumque pagi.

Illum et parentis crediderim sui
Fregisse cervicem, et penetralia
Sparsisse nocturno cruento
Hospitis ; ille venena Colcha, 5

Et quidquid usquam concipitur nefas,
Tractavit, agro qui statuit meo
Te triste lignum, te caducum
In domini caput immerentis. 10

Quid quisque vitet, nunquam homini satis
Cautum est in horas. Navita Bosporum

Pœnus perhorrescit, neque ultra
Cæca timet aliunde fata ;

15

Miles sagittas et celerem fugam
Parthi, catenas Parthus et Italum
Robur ; sed improvisa leti
Vis rapuit rapietque gentes.

20

Quam pæne furvæ regna Proserpinæ,
Et judicantem vidimus Æacum,
Sedesque discretas piorum, et
Æoliis fidibus querentem

Sappho puellis de popularibus ;
Et te sonantem pleniùs aureo,
Alcæe, plectro dura navis,
Dura fugæ mala, dura belli !

25

Utrumque sacro digna silentio
Mirantur Umbrae dicere ; sed magis
Pugnas et exactos tyrannos
Densum humeris bibit aure vulgus.

30

Quid mirum ? ubi iuis carminibus stupens
Demittit atras belua centiceps
Aures, et intorti capillis
Eumenidum recreantur angues ;

35

Quin et Prometheus et Pelopis parens
Dulci laborum decipitur sono ;
Nec curat Orion leones
Aut timidos agitare Iyncas.

40

XIV.

EHEU fugaces, Postume, Postume,
 Labuntur anni, nec pietas moram
 Rugis et instanti senectæ
 Afferet, indomitæque morti.

Non, si trecenis, quotquot eunt dies, 5
 Amice, places illacrimabilem
 Plutona tauris; qui ter amplum
 Geryonen Tityonque tristi

Compescit undā, scilicet omnibus,
 Quicumque terræ munere vescimur, 10
 Enavigandā, sive reges
 Sive inopes erimus coloni.

Frustra cruento Marte carebimus
 Fractisque rauci fluctibus Hadriæ;
 Frustra per auctumnos nocentem 15
 Corporibus metuemus Austrum:

Visendus ater flumine languido
 Cocytus errans, et Danai genus
 Infame, damnatusque longi
 Sisyphus Æolides laboris. 20

Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens
 Uxor; neque harum, quas colis, arborum
 Te, præter invisas cupressos,
 Ulla brevem dominum sequetur.

Absumet heres Cæcuba dignior 25
 Servata centum clavibus, et mero

Tinget pavimentum superbum
Pontificum potiore cœnis.

XV.

JAM pauca aratro jugera regiæ
Moles relinquunt : undique latiùs
Extenta visentur Lucrino
Stagna lacu : platanusque cœlebs

Evincet ulmos : tum violaria et
Myrtūs et omnis copia narium,
Spargent olivetis odorem
Fertilibus domino priori ;

Tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos
Excludet ictūs. Non ita Romuli
Praescriptum et intonsi Catonis
Auspiciis, veterumque normā.

Privatus illis census erat brevis,
Commune magnum : nulla decempedis
Metata privatis opacam
Porticus excipiebat Arcton ;

Nec fortuitum spernere cæspitem
Leges sinebant, oppida publico
Sumptu jubentes et deorum
Templa novo decorare saxo.

5

10

15

20

XVI.

OTIUM divos rogar in patenti
Prensus Ægæo, simul atra nubes

Condidit Lunam, neque certa fulgent
Sidera nautis ;

Otium bello furiosa Thrace, 5
Otium Medi pharetrā decori,
Grosphē, non gemmīs neque purpurā ven-
ale neque auro.

Non enim gazae neque consularis
Summovet lictor miseros tumultūs
Mentis, et curas laqueata circum
Tecta volantes. 10

Vivitur parvo bene, cui paternum
Splendet in mensā tenui salinum :
Nec leves somnos timor aut cupido 15
Sordidus aufert.

Quid brevi fortēs jaculāmur ævo
Multā ? quid terras alio calentes
Sole mutamus ? Patriæ quis exsul
Se quoque fugit ? 20

Scandit æratas vitiosa naves
Cura, nec turmas equitum relinquit,
Ociō cervis, et agente nimbos
Ociō Euro.

Lætus in præsens animus quod ultrā est 25
Oderit curare, et amara lento
Temperet risu ; nihil est ab omni
Parte beatum.

Abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem,
Longa Tithonum minuit senectus, 30

Et mihi forsan, tibi quod negârit,
Porriget hora.

Te greges centum Siculæque circum
Mugiunt vaccæ, tibi tollit hinnitum
Apta quadrigis equa, te bis Afro
Murice tinctæ

35

Vestiuunt lanæ : mihi parva rura, et
Spiritum Graiæ tenuem Camenæ
Parca non mendax dedit, et malignum
Spernere vulgus.

40

XVII.

CUR me querelis exanimas tuis ?
Nec dîs amicum est nec mihi te priùs
Obire, Mæcenas, mearum
Grande decus columenque rerum.

Ah ! te meæ si partem animæ rapit
Maturior vis, quid moror altera ?
Nec carus æquè, nec superstes
Integer. Ille dies utramque

5

Ducet ruinam. Non ego perfidum
Dixi sacramentum : ibimus, ibimus,
Utcumque præcedes, supremum
Carpere iter comites parati.

10

Me nec Chimæræ spiritus igneæ,
Nec, si resurgat, centimanus Gyas
Divellet unquam : sic potenti
Justitiae placitumque Parcis.

15

Seu Libra, seu me Scorpios aspicit
Formidolosus, pars violentior
 Natalis horæ, seu tyrannus
 Hesperiæ Capricornus undæ, 20

Utrumque nostrum incredibili modo
Consentit astrum. Te Jovis impio
 Tutela Saturno refulgens
 Eripuit, volucrisque Fati

Tardavit alas, quum populus frequens 25
Lætum theatris ter crepuit sonum :
 Me truncus illapsus cerebro
 Sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum

Dextrâ levâsset, Mercurialium
Custos virorum. Reddere victimas
 Ædemque votivam memento : 30
 Nos humilem feriemus agnam.

XVIII.

NON ebur neque aureum
 Meā renidet in domo lacunar ;
Non trabes Hymettiaæ
 Premunt columnas ultimā recisas
Africā : neque Attali 5
 Ignotus heres regiam occupavi :
Nec Laconicas mihi
 Trahunt honestæ purpuras crientæ.
At fides et ingenî
 Benigna vena est, pauperemque dives 10

Me petit ; nihil suprà
 Deos laccesso, nec potentem amicum
 Largiora flagito,
 Satis beatus unicis Sabinis.

Truditur dies die, 15
 Novæque pergunt interire lunæ :
 Tu secunda marmora
 Locas sub ipsum funus ; et, sepulcri
 Immemor, struis domos,
 Marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges 20
 Summovere litora,
 Parum locuples continente ripā.
 Quid, quod usque proximos
 Revellis agri terminos, et ultra
 Limites clientium 25
 Salis avarus ? pellitur paternos
 In sinu ferens deos
 Et uxor, et vir, sordidosque natos.
 Nulla certior tamen
 Rapacis Orci fine destinatā 30
 Aula divitem manet
 Herum. Quid ultra tendis ? Aequa tellus
 Pauperi recluditur
 Regumque pueris, nec satelles Orci
 Callidum Promethea 35
 Revexit auro captus. Hic superbum
 Tantulum, atque Tantali
 Genus coërcet ; hic levare functum
 Pauperem laboribus
 Vocatus atque non vocatus audit. 40

XIX.

BACCHUM in remotis carmina rupibus
 Vidi docentem, (credite posteri !)
 Nymphasque discentes, et aures
 Capripedum Satyrorum acutas.

Evœ ! recenti mens trepidat metu,
 Plenoque Bacchi pectore turbidum
 Lætatur ! Evœ ! parce, Liber !
 Parce, gravi metuende thyrso !

Fas pervicaces est mihi Thyiadas,
 Vinique fontem, lactis et uberes
 Cantare rivos, atque truncis
 Lapsa cavis iterare mella.

Fas et beatæ conjugis additum
 Stellis honorem, tectaque Pentheï
 Disjecta non leni ruinā,
 Thracis et exitium Lycurgi.

Tu flectis amnes, tu mare barbarum :
 Tu separatis uvidus in jugis
 Nodo coërces viperino
 Bistonidum sine fraude crines.

Tu, quum parentis regna per arduum
 Cohors Gigantum scanderet impia,
 Rhœtum retorsisti leonis
 Unguis horribilique malā :

5

10

15

20

Quamquam, choreis aptior et jocis Ludoque dictus, non sat idoneus Pugnæ ferebaris ; sed idem Pacis eras mediisque belli.	25
Te vidit insonis Cerberus aureo Cornu decorum, leniter atterens Caudam, et recendentis trilingui Ore pedes tetigitque crura.	30

xx.

NON usitatā nec tenui ferar
Pennā biformis per liquidum æthera
Vates : neque in terris morabor
Longiūs : invidiāque major

Urbes relinquam. Non ego pauperum
Sanguis parentum, non ego, quem vocas
Dilecte, Mæcenas, obibo,
Nec Stygiā cohíbebor undā.

Jam jam residunt cruribus asperæ
Pelles ; et album mutor in alitem
Superna : nascunturque leves
Per digitos humerosque plumæ.

Jam Dædaleo ocior Icaro
Visam gementis litora Bosphori,
Syrtesque Gætulas canorus
Ales Hyperboreosque campos.

Me Colchus, et qui dissimulat metum
Marsæ cohortis Dacus, et ultimi
Noscent Geloni ; me peritus
Discret Iber, Rhodanique potor.

Absint inani funere neniæ,
Luctusque turpes et querimoniæ :
Compesce clamorem, ac sepulcri
Mitte supervacuos honores.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. or act.	active.	irr. or irreg.	irregular.
abl. . . .	ablative.	Lat.	. . . Latin.
acc. . . .	accusative.	m.	. . . masculine.
acc. to . . .	according to.	n. or neut.	. . . neuter.
adj. . . .	adjective.	neg.	. . . negative.
adv. . . .	adverb.	nom.	. . . nominative.
ak. . . .	akin.	num.	. . . numeral.
c=um, i.e. with.		obsol.	. . . obsolete.
cf. . . .	confer, i.e. compare.	pa.	. . . participial adjective.
comm. gen.	common gender.	pass.	. . . passive.
comp. . . .	comparative degree.	part. or p.	. . . participle.
conj. . . .	conjunction.	perf.	. . . perfect.
contr.	contracted.	pers.	. . . person, personal.
dat. . . .	dative.	pluperf.	. . . pluperfect.
def. or de-		plur.	. . . plural.
fect. . . .	defective.	pos.	. . . positive degree.
dem. or de-		poss.	. . . possessive.
monstr. . .	demonstrative.	prec.	. . . preceding.
desid. . . .	desiderative.	prep.	. . . preposition.
diassyll. . .	diassyllabic.	pres.	. . . present.
esp. . . .	especially.	prob.	. . . probably.
etym. . . .	etymology.	pron.	. . . pronoun.
f. . . .	feminine.	[§] . . .	paragraph in Public Schools Latin Primer.
folld. . . .	followed.	rel.	. . . relative.
fr. . . .	from.	Sans.	. . . Sanscrit.
freq. . . .	frequentative.	sing.	. . . singular.
fut. . . .	future.	sts.	. . . sometimes.
gen. . . .	genitive.	subj.	. . . subjunctive.
gov. . . .	governing.	sup.	. . . superlative degree, supine.
Gr.	Greek.	uncontr.	. . . uncontracted.
imperf. . . .	imperfect.	v. a. verb active.
inch.	inchoative.	v. dep. verb deponent.
ind. or indic.	indicative.	v. n. verb neuter.
indecl.	indeclinable.	voc.	. . . vocative.
indef.	indefinite.	= equal to.
inf. or infin.	infinitive.		
intens.	intensive.		
interj.	interjection.		
interrog.	interrogative.		

N.B.—The figures before v. a., v. dep., and v. n., denote the conjugation of the verb.

Where the etymology is not given, the word is of very uncertain or unknown origin.

Such forms and meanings of words, as do not belong to the text, are not inserted in the Vocabulary.

VOCABULARY.

N.B.—*Regularly-formed parts of words are not separately given, except for some special reason.*

āb (ā), prep. gov. abl.: 1. *From*.—2. *At*, *on*, *in* [akin to *ān-ō*; Sans. *ap-a*].

ab-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [āb, “away”; do, “to put”] (“To put away or remove”; hence) *To hide, conceal*.—Pass.: ab-dor, dītus sum, di.

ab-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. [āb, “away”; sum, “to be”] (“To be away”; hence) 1. *To be absent or distant*.—2. With Abl.: *To be absent, or removed, from*.

ab-sumo, sumpsi, sumptum, sūmēre, 3. v. a. [āb, “away”; sumo, “to take”] (“To take away”; hence) *To consume, etc.*

ac; see atque.

āc-ervus, ervi, m. [usually referred to root *āo* (see acuo), “to make pointed, to point”] (“The pointed thing or thing brought to a point”; hence) *A heap*.

Achæmēnes, is, m. *Achæmēnes*; the first king of Persia.

Achilles, is, m. *Achilles*; son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and Thetis; one of the greatest heroes at the siege of Troy [Gr. *Ἀχιλλεύς*].

āc-ūo, ūi, ūtum, ūre, 3. v. a. (“To make pointed”; hence) *To sharpen* [root *āo*, akin to *āk-ī*, “a point”].

ācū-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ācūo, “to sharpen”] (“Sharpened, sharp”; hence) *Of the ears of the Satyrs: Pricked up to listen; listening attentively*.

ād, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *To, towards*.—2. *Down to*.—3. *At*.—4. *For*.

ad-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [ād, “near to”; do, “to put”] 1. *To put near, by, or beside*.—2. *To add*;—sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, (3); or, § 106, a].—Pass.: ad-dor, dītus sum, di.

ādemptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ādimo.

ād-ēo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, v. a. [ād, "to"; ēo, "to go"] *To go to, proceed to.*

ād-īmo, īmi, emptum, īmēre, 3. v. a. [for ād-ēmo; fr. ād, "to"; ēmo, "to take"] ("To take to" one's self; hence, with reference to another) *To take away*;—at Odes 4, 10; 9, 10 of being taken away by death.—Pass.: ād-īmor, emptus sum, īmi.

ādītūrus, a, um, fut. part. of ādēo.

Āēacus, i, m. *Āeacus*, the son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Āegina. So great was his justice that after death he was made one of the judges in the lower world [Gr. *Āēakos*].

ād-ēs, is, f. ("The burning, or shining, thing"; hence, with reference to the altar) *An abode* of the gods, *a temple* [prob. akin to aīθω, "to burn"].

Āēgēum, i, n. *The Āegean Sea* (now *The Archipelago*) [Gr. *Aīyaīov* (*πέλαγος*)].

Āēolīdes, a, m. *Son of Āēolus*, god of the winds [Gr. *Aīolīdēs*].

Āēolī-us, a, um, adj. [*Āēolī-i*, "the Āelii, or Āelians," the people of Āelis in Asia Minor] *Of, or belonging to, the Āelians; Āolian.*

āequ-e, adv. [āequ-us, "equal"] *Equally; in the same or like degree.*

āequ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [āequ-us, "level"] ("To make *āequus*"; hence, "to make equal" to; hence) *To attain to, or arrive at, an equality with.*

āequ-us, a, um, adj. ("Of one uniform nature" throughout; hence, "level, even"; hence) 1. *Equal, like.*—2. *Fair, equitable, just.*—3. *Calm, or composed, in mind; equable, tranquil* [akin to Sans. *ek-as*, "one"].

āēr, īris, m.: 1. *The air.*—2. *Cloud, mist* [Gr. *āēp*].

āer-ātus, āta, ātum, adj. [āes, āer-is, "bronze"] ("Provided with *āes*"; hence) *Of ships: With beaks of bronze; brazen-beaked.*

āestū-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [āestus, unconstr. gen. āestū-is, "heat"; also, "a waving or rolling motion" of fire; also, "a wave or billow" of the sea] 1. *To be hot or heated, to glow.*—2. *Of fire: To wave, surge, roll.*—3. *Of the sea: ("To rise in waves or billows"; hence, of other things) To heave, be tossed.*

āestū-ōsus, īsa, īsum, adj. [āestus, unconstr. gen. āestū-is, in force of "a billow"] *Full of billows, tempestuous, etc.*

āes-tus, tūs, m. ("A burn-

ing"; hence) *Heat*; *glowing*, or *scorching*, *heat* [prob. akin to *aiθ-ω*, "to burn, or be hot"].

æ-tas, *tatis*, f. [for *æv-tas*, fr. *æv-um*] ("The state of *ærum*"; hence) 1. *Life-time*, *life*.—2. *Age*.

æt-ernus, *erna*, *ernum*, adj. [contr. fr. *ætät-ernus*; fr. *ætas*, *ætät-is*] ("Pertaining to *ætas*"; hence) *Eternal*, *everlasting*.

æther, *ēris* (Acc. *æthéra*), m. ("The burning, or shining, thing"; hence) 1. *The upper air, the ether*.—2. *The sky* [Gr. *αἰθρός*].

ævum, i., n.: 1. *Life-time*, *life*.—2. *An age or generation*.—3. *A generation*, i. e. men living at a particular time [akin to Sans. *ayus*, "life"; Gr. *αἰών*].

Afer, *fri*, m. ("Afer," a son of the Libyan Hercules; hence, as descended from him) *An African*:—Plur.: *The Africans*.—Hence, *Afer*, *fra*, *frum*, adj. ("Of, or belonging to, the *Afri*"; hence) *African*.

af-féro, *at-tili*, *al-látum*, *af-ferre*, v. a. [for *ad-féro*; fr. *ād*, "to"; *féro*, "to bring"] With Dat. [§ 106, a]: *To bring to*.

Afr-ica, *īca*, f. [*Afer*, *Afr-i*; see *Afer*] ("The land of *Afer*"; i. e.) *Africa*.

äge; see *Ägo*, no. 2.
äger, *agri*, m. *A field*:—

Plur.: *Fields*, *the country* [akin to Sans. *ajr-æs*; Gr. *ἀγρός*, "a field"; English *acre*].

äg-Ito, *Itävi*, *Itäatum*, *Itäre*, 1. v. a. *intens.* [*äg-o*, "to set in motion"] ("To set in constant motion"; hence) 1. *To drive about, drive hither and thither; to chase, pursue*.—2. *To agitate with the wind*.—Pass.: *äg-Itor*, *Itäitus sum*, *Itäri*.

agnæ, *æ*, f. *A female lamb*, *a ewe-lamb* [akin to Gr. *ἀρνός*].

Ägo, *ēgi*, *actum*, *Ägere*, 3. v. a. ("To set in motion"; hence) 1. *To drive*.—2. ("To put one's self in motion"; hence) Imperat.: *äge*, *Come, come now*.—3. *To convey, or bear, onward* [Gr. *ἄγω*].

ah, interj. *Ah! alas!*
Ajax, *äcis*, m. *Ajax*; son of Telämon, king of Salamis; one of the Greek heroes in the Trojan war; *Ode 4, 5* [Gr. *Αἴας*].

ala, *æ*, f. *A wing*.
albus, *a*, *um*, adj. *White* [akin to Gr. *ἀλφός*].

Alceus, i., m. *Alceus*; a Greek lyric poet born at Mitylenë, the capital of the island of Lesbos, which belonged to *Æolis* [Gr. *Ἀλκαῖος*, "Mighty One"].

älæa, *æ*, f. ("A die or dice"; hence) *Risk, hazard, etc.*

āles, Ytis, comm. gen. [āles, “winged”] (“A winged one”; hence) *A bird.*

āli-unde, adv. [āli-us, “another”; unde, “whence”] *From another quarter.*

āli-ius, īa, Yud (Gen. ālius; Dat. ālii), adj. *Another, other, of many* [akin to Gr. *ἄλλος*].

al-ter, tēra, tērum. (Gen. altērius; Dat. altēri), adj. [akin to āli-ius] *Another; the other of two.*

al-tus, ta, tum, adj. [āl-o, “to nourish”] (“Nourished”; grown great, or increased, by nourishment; hence) 1. a. *High, lofty.*—b. Of persons, etc.: *Lofty, great, noble, august.*—2. *Deep.*—As Subst.: altum, i, n. *The deep; the main or open sea.*

āmā-bīlis, bīle, adj. [ām(a)-o, “to love”] 1. *Worthy of love.*—2. *Delightful, pleasing, etc.*

āmārus, a, um, adj. *Bitter*, whether actually or figuratively.—As Subst.: āmāra, īrum, n. plur. *Bitter things, bitternesses.*

ambig-ūus, ūa, ūum, adj. [ambig-o, “to doubt”] *Doubtful, uncertain.*

āmīc-ītīa, Ytīa, f. [āmīc-us, “a friend”] (“The quality of the *amicus*”; hence) *Friendship.*

āmīc-īus, īca, īcum, adj. [ām-o, “to love”] 1. *Friend-*

ly, loving.—As Subst.: āmīc-us, i, m. *A friend.*—2. Of things: *Pleasing, delightful, welcome, agreeable*;—at Odes 1, 25; 17, 2 with Dat. [§ 106, (3)]. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: āmīc-īor; (Sup.: āmīc-issimus).

āmnīs, is, m. (“Water-conductor”; hence) *A stream, river* [akin to Sans. *apnas*; fr. *ap*, “water”; root NI, “to conduct”].

ām-o, āvī, ātūm, ārē, l. v. a.: 1. *To love.*—2. With Inf.: a. *To delight.*—b. *To be wont or accustomed*; cf. Gr. *φιλέω* in same force [akin to Sans. root KAM, “to love”].

ām-ēnūs, īena, īenum, adj. [prob. fr. ām-o, “to love”] (“Loved”; hence) *Pleasant, delightful, charming.*

ām-or, īris, m. [ām-o, “to love”] 1. *Love.*—2. *A beloved person or object, a love.*—3. Plur.: Personified: *Loves, Cupids*; Ode 11, 7.

ām-pl-us, a, um, adj. [am, “around”; pl-ēo, “to fill”] (“Filled around”; hence) 1. *Of large extent, extensive, ample.*—2. *Huge, vast.*

ān, conj. [prob. a primitive word] Introducing the second half of a disjunctive sentence: 1. *Or.*—2. With utrum omitted in first clause: *Whether . . . or*; Ode 3, 22.

āncil-la, lē, f. dim. [for ancul-la; fr. anctil-a, “a maid-

servant"] *A little, or dear, maid-servant; a maid.*

ang-uīs (dissyll.), uīs, m. and f. *A serpent; a snake* [ang-o, “to squeeze”; and so, “the squeezing one”; cf. Gr. ἔχ-is; Sans. ah-i, fr. a lost verb ANGH = ango].

angūlus, i, m. (“An angle”; hence) *A corner, nook* [ἄγκυλος, “bent”].

angus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for angor-tus; fr. angor, “compression”] (“Provided with angor”; hence, “drawn together”; hence) 1. *Narrow, contracted, limited, confined.* —2. *Needy, pinching, etc.*

ān-īma, īmā, f. (“That which breathes”; hence) *Life*; —as a term of affection, *my life*, i. e. the dear one of my heart [akin to Sans. root AN, “to breathe”].

ānīm-ōsus, ūsa, ūsum, adj. [ānīm-us, “courage”] (“Full of animus”; hence) *Courageous, bold, spirited.*

ān-īmus, īmi, m. [akin to ān-īma] 1. *The mind.* —2. *Mind, inclination, will, etc.* —3. *Disposition, character, etc.*

an-nus, ni, m. (“That which goes round,” etc.; hence) *A year* [akin to Sans. root AM, “to go”].

Antīlochus, i, m. *Antilochus*; a son of Nestor, slain by Hector before Troy [Gr. Ἀντίλοχος].

λοχός, “One lying in ambush against” the foe, etc.].

antrum, i, n. *A cave, grotto* [Gr. ἄντρον].

āp-īum, īi, n. (“The thing pertaining to water”; hence, “celery or water parsley”; hence) *Parsley* in general, the leaves of which were often used by the ancients for chaplets [akin to Sans. ap, “water”].

Apollo, īnis, m. *Apollo*, the sun-god; son of Jupiter and Latona, and brother of Diana [Gr. Ἀπόλλων].

ap-pārēo, pārūi, pārītum, pārēre, 2. v. n. [for ad-pārēo; fr. ād, “at”; pārēo, “to appear”] (“To appear at” some place, etc.; hence) *To come or be in sight; to appear, be seen, be visible; to show one's self*, etc.

ap-pōno, pōstīi, pōsītum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-pōno; fr. ād, “in addition”; pōno, “to put”] (“To put in addition”; hence) *To add.*

apt-o, āvī, ātum, ārē, 1. v. a. [apt-us, “joined on”] (“To make aptus”; hence) *To adapt, etc.* —Pass. : apt-or, ātus sum, āri.

ap-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ob-sol. āp-īo, “to lay hold of”] (“Laying hold of”; hence, “fitted to” something; hence) With Dat. : *Suited or adapted to; fit, or proper, for.* 

Comp.: apt-*ior*; Sup.: apt-*issimus*.

Aqu-ilo, *λόνις*, m. ("The swift or swiftly flying, thing"; hence) *The North wind*;—at Ode 9, 6 in plur. [root *AC*, akin to Gr. *ἀκ-**ός*, "swift"; Sans. *āsu*, "swifly"].

āqu-ōsus, *ῶσα*, *ōsum*, adj. [*aqu-a*, "water"] *Full of, or abounding in, water; watery*:—*aquosus languor* = *the dropsey*.

Arabs, is, m. *An Arab* or *Arabian*; an inhabitant of Arabia.—Plur.: *The Arabians* [Gr. *Ἀράβι*].

ārā-trum, tri, n. [*ār(a)-o*, "to plough"] ("The ploughing thing; the plougher"; hence) *A plough*.

ar-bi-ter, tri, m. (Law t. t.: "One who goes to or approaches" a cause in order to inquire into it and to settle it; hence) *An umpire* [*ar* = ad., "to"; *BI*, akin to *βῆ-μι*, "to go"].

arbor, *ōris* (old form *arbos*, *ōsis*), f. *A tree*.

Arctos, i (Acc. *Arcton*), f. The constellation of the *Great and Little Bear* near the North Pole; hence, at 15, 16 put for *the North*.

arcus, *ūs*, m. *A bow*.

ardēō, *arsi*, *arsum*, *ardēre*, 2. v. n.: 1. *To be on fire; to burn, be burned, blaze*.—2. *To burn, to be burned or inflamed*,

with love, etc.—3. In colour: *To sparkle, glisten, glow*.

ardūus, a, um, adj. ("Steep"; hence) 1. *High, lofty*.—As Subst.: *ardūum*, i, n. *A steep place; a steep, height*, etc.—2. Of circumstance: *Difficult, hard, troublesome*, etc. [akin to Sans. *ārdva*, Gr. *ἀρδός*, "erect"].

arg-entum, *enti*, n. *Silver* [akin to Sans. *raj-atam*, "silver," as "the shining thing"; fr. root *RAJ*, "to shine"; cf. *āry-ūpos*].

Argēus, a, um, adj. ("Of, or belonging to, Argos"; hence) *Greek, Grecian*;—at Ode 6, 5 *Argēus colonus* = *Tiburnus* (son of *Amphiārāus*, king of Thebes in Greece), who is said to have founded *Tibur* [Gr. *Ἀργαῖος*].

ār-īdus, *īda*, *īdum*, adj. [*ār-ō*, "to be dry"] *Dry, withered*.

ar-ma, *mōrum*, n. plur. ("Things adapted" to any purpose; hence, "implements"; hence) *Arms, weapons* [prob. *āp-ō*, "to adapt"]

Armēnī-us, a, um, adj. [*Armēnī-a*, "Armenia"] *Of, or belonging to, Armenia; Armenian*.

ark, *arcis*, f. [for *arc-s*; fr. *arc-ō*, "to enclose"] ("The enclosing thing"; hence) 1. *A citadel, fortress*.—2. Any *height, etc.*

asper, ēra, ērum, adj. *Rough.* the Romans his heirs [Gr. *Ἄτταλος*].

a-spēcio, spexi, spectum, spicēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-spēcio; fr. ād, "on or upon"; spēcio, "to look"] *To look on or upon; to behold, see.*

Assyri-us, a, um, adj. [Assyri-a, "Assyria"] *Of, or belonging to, Assyria; Assyrian.*

astrum, i, n. *A star* [Gr. *ἄστρον*].

āt (ast), conj. *But, yet* [akin to Sans. *atha*, Gr. *ἄτ*-*στο*].

āter, tra, trum, adj.: 1. *Black.* — 2. *Dark, gloomy, dismal, sad, etc.*

at-que (ac), conj. [for ad-que; fr. ād, "in addition"; quē, "and"] *And also; and.* —Particular combinations: a. In comparisons: *As.* —b. With comparative adjectives, or words expressing dissimilarity, difference, contrariety, etc.: *Than.* —c. After adjectives or adverbs of likeness, etc.: *As, with.*

Atrides, a, m. *Son of Atreus; i. e. at* Ode 4, 7 *Agamemnon* [Gr. *Ἄτρειδης*].

atr-ox, ōcis, adj. [āter, ātr-i] ("Pertaining to *āter*"; hence) 1. Of persons: *Fierce, cruel, etc.* —2. Of the mind: *Stern, fixed, firm, unyielding.*

Attalus, i, m. *Attalus; a king of Pergamos, who made*

the Romans his heirs [Gr. *Ἄτταλος*].

at-tēro, trivi, tritum, tēr-ēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-tēro; fr. ād, "at or against"; tēro, "to rub"] *To rub one thing against another; to rub*, —at Ode 19, 80 applied to Cerberus as rubbing his tail against Bacchus.

a-ēt-umnus (aut-), umni, m. [auct-us, "an increase"] ("The thing pertaining to *auctus*"; hence) *The autumn.*

aud-īo, īvi or īi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. ("To give ear to"; hence) 1. *To hear.* —2. Of prayer, etc.: a. *To listen to, regard, hear, grant.* —b. Without nearer Object: *To give ear, lend an ear.* —Pass.: *auditor*, itus sum, īri [akin to Gr. *ἀρτ* (= *oīs*) *ἀρτ-ōs*, "an ear"].

auditus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *audio*.

au-fēro, abs-tūli, ab-lātum, au-ferre, 3. v. a. [for av-fēro, for ab-fēro; fr. āb, "away"; fēro, "to hear or take"] *To carry off or away; to take away, snatch away, etc., whether actually or figuratively.*

Augustus, i, m. [augustus, "majestic; sacred"] *Augustus (Cesar); the cognomen of Octavianus after he attained to undivided authority.*

aula, a, f. ("A fore-court".

hence) *A palace*, etc. [Gr. *αὐλή*].

Aulon, ónis, m. *Aulon*; the name of a mountain and valley in Calabria.

aura, æ, f.: 1. *The air, a breath of air*.—2. *A breeze* [Gr. *ἀέρα*].

aur-ēus, ēa, ēum, adj. [aurum] ("Of, or belonging to, aurum"; hence) 1. *Made of gold, golden, gold-*.—2. *Ornamented with gold, gilded*.—3. *Beautiful, magnificent, golden*.

aur-is, is, f. [for aud-is; fr. aud-*io*, "to hear"] ("The hearing thing"; hence) *The ear*.

aur-um, i, n. ("The burning thing"; i. e. "the glittering or shining metal") 1. *Gold*, as a metal.—2. Coined *gold, money* [akin to Sans. root *USH*, "to burn"; Gr. *ἀψ-ον*].

auspice-um, ë, n. [auspex, auspic-is, "a bird-inspector," i. e. one who marks the flight and cries of birds, and thence makes predictions] ("A thing pertaining to an *auspex*"; hence, "foretelling by means of birds, *auspices*"; hence, with reference to the auspices taken by the commander of an army, etc.) *Command, authority, etc.*

Au-ster, stri, m. ("The drier") *The South wind* [æw, "to dry"].

aut, conj.: 1. *Or* :—aut . . . aut, either . . . or.—2. In second clause of a negative sentence = neque : *Nor*; neque . . . aut, *neither . . . nor*, Ode 13, 40, etc.—3. In an alternative statement: *Or else, or otherwise*.

āv-ārus, āra, ārum, adj. [āv-ēo, "to pant after"] ("Panting after"; hence, with respect to wealth) *Covetous, avaricious*.

āver-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for avert-sus; fr. avert-o, "to turn away"] ("Turned away" from something; hence) *With Dat. : Averse to*.

āv-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. = *āvarus*.

bacca, æ, f. *A berry*.

bacch-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [Bacch-us, "Bacchus," the god of wine] ("To celebrate the festival of Bacchus"; hence, "to rage, rave," in any way; hence) *Of persons: To go, or run, about in a wanton, wild, raging, or furious manner; to rush wildly*.

Bacchus, i, m.: 1. *Bacchus*; son of Jupiter and Semelē, and god of wine and poets.—2. *Wine*.—3. *The vine* [Gr. *Βάκχος*].

Baiæ, ārum, f. plur. *Baiæ*; a small town on the coast of Campania, celebrated for its warm springs, clear atmo-

sphere, and pleasant position. It is said to have been founded by one of the companions of Ulysses [Gr. *Balaī*].

barbārus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Foreign, barbarian.*—2. *Uncivilized, rude, barbarous.*—3. *Wild, savage, cruel;*—at Ode 4, 9 *barbaræ turmæ* = the Trojan forces [Gr. *βάρ-βαρος*].

Bārīnē, ēs, f. *Bārīnē*; a female to whom Horace addressed Ode 8.

bēāro, fut. perf. ind. of *bēo*. **bēā-tus**, ta, tum, adj. [be(a)-o, “to make happy”] 1. *Happy, prosperous, fortunate, etc.*—As Subst.: *bēāti*, órum, m. plur. *Happy persons, the happy.*—2. *Opulent, wealthy, rich.*—3. Of things: *Rich, abundant, splendid, magnificent, etc.*

bellīc-ōsus, ósa, ósum, adj. [bellīc-us, “warlike”] *Very warlike, martial.*

b-ellum, elli, n. [for dū-ellum; fr. dū-o, “two”] (“A thing pertaining to two”; i.e. “a contest between two” parties; hence) *War*.

bēl-īa (bell-), īæ, f. *A wild beast* [prob. akin to *θήρ*, “a wild beast”].

bēn-e, adv. [obsol. *bēn-us* = *bōnus*, “good”] (“After the manner of the *benusWell.*—2. *Truly, thoroughly.*

bēn-i-gn-us, a, um, adj. [for *bēn-ī-gēn-us*; fr. *bēn-us* (= *bōnus*), “good”; (i) connecting vowel; GEN, root of *gigno*, (in pass.) “to be born”] (“Born good”; hence) 1. *Kind, friendly, benignant.*—2. *Liberal, bounteous, bencifient.*

bēo, īvi, ītum, īre, 1. v. a. *To make happy; to gladden, rejoice.*

bībēndi, Ger. in di fr. *bībo*.

bīb-o, i, ītum, īre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To drink.*—2. *To drink in* with the ears; i.e. “to listen eagerly to a discourse, etc., about,” Ode 13, 32 [root *bī* (= *πί* in *πίνω*, “to drink”) reduplicated].

bi-form-is, e, adj. [*bī* (= *bis*), “double”; *form-a*, “a form”] *Double-formed, two-shaped*;—at Ode 20, 2 used figuratively of a poet, as metamorphosed into a swan.

bi-s, num. adv. [for *du-is*; fr. *dū-o*, “two”] *Twice.*

Bistōnēs, um, m. (“The *Bistōnes*,” a Thracian people; hence) *The Thracians* in general.—Hence, *Bistōn-is*, īdis, f. *A Thracian woman.*

Bistōnis, īdis; see *Bistōn-ēs*.

bōnus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Good, excellent.*—2. *Prosperous, favourable.*

Bospōrus, i, m. *The Bospōrus or Bosphorus* (now the

Straits of Constantinople; [Βόρεος, “Heifer’s ford”] so called from Io having crossed it, according to the myth, when metamorphosed into a heifer].

brāchium, ȳi, n. *An arm* [akin to *Spax̄lōv̄*].

br̄vis, e, adj. *In time*: 1. *Short, brief.*—2. *Short-lived, of short duration* [Gr. *Spax̄vs*].

Brīsēis, ȳd̄s, f. *Daughter of Briseus*; i. e. Hippōdāmia, the slave of Achilles, taken from him by Agamemnon.

br̄u-ma, m̄s, f. [for brev-ma; fr. br̄v-io, “to shorten”] (“That which is shortened”; hence, “the shortest day in the year, the winter-solstice”; hence) *Winter-time, winter*.

Brūtus, i, m. [brutus, “dull”] *Brutus (M. Junius)*, who with Cassius fought at Philippi against Octavianus and Antony.

cādo, cēcidi, cāsum, cādēre, 3. v. n.: 1. *To fall*, in the fullest acceptance of the word.—2. *To fall in battle, to be slain* [akin to Sans. root ȳAD “to fall”].

cād-fleus, ūca, ūcum, adj. [cād-o, “to fall”] *That falls, has fallen, or fell; falling, fallen*.

cādus, i, m. *A jar*, esp. for wine [κάδος].

Cæcūbum, i; see Cæcūbus. Cæcūb-us, a, um, adj. [Cæcūb-um, “Cæcubum”; a district of Southern Latium, famed for its wines] *Of, or belonging to, Cæcubum; Cæcuban*.—Hence, Cæcūbum, i, n. *Cæcuban wine*.

cæcus, a, um, adj. (“Blind”; hence) *Unseen, unknown, hidden, secret, etc.*

cæd-es, is, f. [cæd-o, “to slay”] (“A slaying”; hence) *Slaughter*.

cælebs, Ibis, adj. *Unmarried, single*;—at Ode 15, 4 applied to a plane-tree to which no vine has been trained.

Cæsar, ȳris, m. (“Hairy One”) *Cæsar*; a cognomen in the Julian family at Rome; esp. of Caius Julius, the first Roman emperor, assassinated by Brutus and Cassius.—In this second book of Horace’s Odes the name is used only of Augustus, the nephew and successor of Julius Cæsar, and the patron and friend of Horace [akin to Sans. keça, “hair”].

cæs-pe-s, p̄tis, m. [prob. for cæd-pe-s; fr. cæd-o, “to cut”; p̄t-o, “to seek”] (“The thing sought for being cut”; hence) *A turf, sod*.

cālēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To be hot*.

call-Idus, ȳda, ȳdum, adj.

[call-ĕo, “to know by experience”] (“Knowing by experience”; hence) 1. *Skilful.*
—2. *Crafty.*

Cāmēna, a, f. (“She who praises or narrates”) *A Muse* [akin to Sans. root ćAMĀS, “to praise or narrate”]

campus, i, m. *A field or plain* [prob. akin to κῆπος, “a garden”].

cān-ītles (Acc. cānītiēm; Abl. cānītiē; other cases appear to be not found), f. [cānus, “hoary”] (“Hoariness”; hence) *Hoary, or old, age.*

cānōr-us, a, um, adj. [cān-or, cānōr-is, “melody”] *Melodious, harmonious, tuneful.*

Cantāber, bri, m.: 1. *A Cantabrian*; an inhabitant of Cantabria, a province of Hispania Tarraconensis, in the region of the modern Biscay.
—2. In collective force: *The Cantabrians.*

can-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, l. v. a. intens. [cān-o, “to sing”] *To sing; to celebrate, or praise, in song.*

can-tus, tūs, m. [cān-o, “to sing”] (“A singing”; hence) *A song, strain, etc.*

cā-nus, na, num, adj. (“Burned”; hence, “ash-coloured”; hence) Of the hair: *Gray, hoary* [Gr. κά-ω, κα-ώ, “to burn”].

cāp-ax, ácis, adj. [cāp-yo, “to take”] (“That takes, or

can take,” etc., much; “holding” much; hence) *Capacious.*

cāp-illus, illi, m. (“The thing pertaining to the head;” hence) *The hair of the head; —Plur.: Locks* [akin to caput, Gr. κεφ-αλή, “head,” and Sans. kap-dla, “skull”].

cāplo, cēpi, captum, cāpēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To take.*—2. a. *To take in war; to capture, make prisoner.*—b. *To captivate, ensnare, enchain as to the mind, will, etc.*—Pass.: **cāp-lor**, captus sum, cāpi.

Capr-ī-corn-us, i, m. [cāper, capr-i, “a goat”; (i) connecting vowel; corn-u, “a horn”] (“One having a goat’s horn”) *Capricorn*; a sign of the Zodiac, which the sun enters at the winter solstice. In astrology the influence of *Capricornus* was considered maleful.

capr-ī-pes, pēdis, adj. [cāper, “a goat”; (i) connecting vowel; pes, “a foot”] *Having a goat’s foot, goat-footed.*

cap-tivus, tīva, tīvum, adj. [cāp-jo, “to take in war”] (“Taken in war”; hence) *Made prisoner, captive.*

captus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cāplo.

cāp-ut, ītis, n. *The head* [akin to Sans. kap-dla, Gr. κεφαλή].

cār-ēo, ūi, ītum, ēre, 2.

v. n. ("To shear or be shorn"; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, 1]:
 1. *To be without or free from; to be destitute or devoid of.*—
 2. *To be free, or exempt, from* [akin to *καρπεῖν*, a root of *κείρω*, "to shear"].

car-men, mīnis, n. ("The praising thing"; hence) 1. *A poem, ode.*—2. *A song or strain; poetry* [akin to Sans. root *çāms*, "to praise"].

carp-o, si, tum, ēre, 3. v. a.:
 1. *To pluck, pluck off, etc.*—
 2. Of definite local substantives: *To pursue one's way, etc.* [akin to Gr. *ἀπνέειν*, "to seize"].

cā-rus, ra, rum, adj. *Beloved, dear* [for *cam-rus*; akin to Sans. root *KAM*, "to love"].

Caspīus, a, um, adj. *Caspian*: — mare Caspium, *the Caspian sea*.

cā-sus, sūs, m. [for *cadus*; fr. *cād-o*, "to fall"] *A falling down, a fall.*

cātēna, æ, f. *A chain, fetter.*

cāt-o, önis, m. [cāt-us, "sharp, intelligent"] ("Sharp or Intelligent One") 1. *Cato (Marcus Porcius)*, the elder, or the Censor, a rigid judge of morals; Ode 15, 11.—2. *Cato (Marcus Porcius)*, the younger, great-grandson of Marcus Porcius Cato, the elder, generally known as Cato Uticensis from his having killed himself at Utica after the

battle of Thapsus (B.C. 46), when Scipio Metellus, disregarding his advice, was signally routed, and all Africa, Utica excepted, submitted to Cæsar; Ode 1, 24.

cāuda, æ, f. *The tail of animals.*

cause, æ, f.: 1. *A cause.*—2. *A reason.*

cāu-tus, to, tum, adj. [for *cav-tus*; fr. *cāv-ēo*, "to take heed"] *Taking heed, cautious, circumspect, wary, prudent.*

cāvēo, cāvī, cautum, cāvēre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To take heed or care, to beware.*—2. Imper. Pass.: *cautum est, Heed has been taken*; —at Ode 18, 14 fold. by Dat. of person.

cāvus, a, um, adj. *Hollow.*
cāclīdi, perf. ind. of *cādo*.

Cēcrops-īus, ia, ūm, adj. [Cēcrops, Cēcrops-is, "Cecrops," the most ancient king of Attica] ("Of, or belonging to, Cecrops"; hence) *Attic, Athenian.*

cēdō, cessi, cessum, cēdēre, 3. v. n.: *To go away, depart, etc.*; —at Odes 1, 26; 3, 17 fold. by "Abl. of Separation" [§ 123] [akin to *χαθούσαι* (= *χαθούσαι*), "to retire"].

cēlēber, bris, bre, adj. *Renowned, famous, celebrated.*

cēl-er, ēris, ēre, adj. [CEL, root of *cel-lo*, "to urge on"] ("Urged on"; hence) *Swift, rapid, quick.*

cel-sus, *ss*, *sum*, adj. [root **CEL**; see *celer*] ("Urged on"; hence) *High, lofty*.

cens-us, *ús*, *m.* [*cens-ëo*, in force of "to assess" a Roman citizen's property] ("An assessing"; hence, "assessed property"; hence) *Property, wealth, possessions, etc.*, in general.

cent-i-sep-s, *cipit-is*, adj. [for *cent-i-capit-s*; fr. *centum*, "a hundred"; (i) connecting vowel; *cápūt* is, "a head"] *Having, or with, a hundred heads; hundred-headed* :—*centiceps bélūa* = *Cerberus*, Ode 13, 34.

cent-i-män-us, *a*, *um*, adj. [*cent-um*, "a hundred"; (i) connecting vowel; *män-us*, "a hand"] *Having, or with, a hundred hands; hundred-handed*.

centum, num. adj. indecl. *A hundred* [akin to Sans. *çatan*, Gr. *é-katōv*].

Cerbérus, *i*, *m.* *Cerberus*; the three-headed dog of Pluto, that guarded the entrance to Tartarus :—but at Ode 13, 34 he is called *centiceps belua*; see *centiceps* [*Képθεpos*].

cér-e-brum, *bri*, *n.* ("That which is borne, or carried, in the head"; hence) *The brain* [akin to Gr. *κέρα*, Sans. *çir-as*, "the head"].

cert-e, *adv.* [*cert-us*, "sure"] ("After the manner of the

certus"; hence) 1. *Surely, assuredly, doubtless*.—2. *Yet surely, yet indeed, at least*.

cér-to, *tävi*, *tátum*, *täre*, *1. v. n. intens.* [*CER*, root of *cer-no*, "to fight"] ("To fight"; hence) *To vie eagerly, to contend*.

cér-tus, *ta*, *tum*, adj. [*CER*, root of *cer-no*, "to decide"] ("Decided"; hence) 1. *Fixed, settled, sure*.—2. *Certain, undoubted*.—3. *To be depended, or relied, upon*.

cer-vix, *vícis*, *f.* ("The head-carrying thing"; hence) *The neck* [for *cer-veh-s*; fr. *cer* = *κάρ-a*, "a head"; *věh-o*, "to carry"].

cer-vus, *vi*, *m.* ("The horned one"; hence) *A stag* [akin to *κέρ-as*, "a horn"].

Céus, *a*, *um*, adj. [*Cē-a* (now "Zea") or "Cē-us," one of the Cyclades] *Of Cea* or *Ceos*;—at Ode 1, 38 the words *Cea* *nenis* refer to the poet Simonides, who was a native of the island.

Chimæra, *æ*, *f.* *Chimæra*; a mythic fire-breathing (hence called *ignæa*, at Ode 17, 13) monster, sprung from Echidna and Typhon. Its fore-part was that of a lion; its middle that of a goat; and its extremity that of a dragon. It was slain by Bellerophon [Gr. *Xíμαιρa*, "Goat"].

Chlōris, *idis*, *f.* *Chloris*; a

girl mentioned at Ode 5, 18
[Χλώπις, “Greenness”].

chōrēa, æ, f. *A dance*, esp. in a ring [χορεία].

chōrus, i, m.: 1. *A dance*.—2. *A multitude, crowd, band, etc.* [χορός].

clōbōrium, ī, n. *A ciborium*, i.e. a drinking-cup made either from the seed-vessels of the colocasia, or in that shape [Gr. κιβώριον, the name of the seed-vessels of the colocasia, a beautiful plant resembling the water-lily, found in the marshy parts of Egypt].

cēnis, ēris, m. Sing. and Plur. *Ashes*;—at Ode 8, 9 of the ashes of the dead [akin to Gr. κόνις, “dust”].

circ-a, prep. gov. acc. [prob. akin to circ-us, “a ring or circle”] *Round, around, about*.

circ-um, prep. gov. acc. = *circa*.

cīthāra, æ, f. *A harp*, cithara [κιθάρα].

cī-tus, ta, tum, adj. [cī-ēo, “to put in motion”] (“Put in motion”; hence) *Swift, rapid, speedy, quick*.

cīv-īcus, īca, īcum, adj. [cīv-is, “a citizen”] *Of, or belonging to, a citizen or the citizens; civic, civil*.

clām-or, īris, m. [clām-o, “to cry out”] *Outcry, clamour, etc.*

clā-rus, ra, rum, adj.

(“Heard”; hence, “clear,” or “distinct,” in sound; hence, of lights, “clear, bright”; hence) Of persons: *Illustrious, famous, renowned* [prob. akin to Sans. root ġRU, Gr. κλέω, Lat. clū-ēo, “to hear”].

clau-do, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. (“To shut, shut up”; hence) Of a season of time: *To close, finish, bring to an end* [akin to κλεῖ-ω, “to shut”].

clāvis, is, f. *A key* [akin to Gr. κλεῖς; Dor. κλαῖς].

clī-ēns, entis (Gen. plur. clī-ēntium and clientum), comm. gen. [for clī-ēns, which is also found; fr. clū-ēo, “to hear”] (“The hearing one”; hence) *A client*.

clīent-a, æ, f. [clīēns; see clīēns] *A female client*.

cōcētus, i, m. *Cocytus*; a river of the lower world [Κακῦτός, “Lamentation”].

cēl-um, i, n.: 1. *Heaven*.

—2. *The heavens, the sky*.—3. *Air, sky, atmosphere* [akin to κοῦλ-ōs, “hollow”].

cō-ēmo, īmi, emptum, īm-ēre, 3. v. a. [co (= cum), in “intensive” force; īmo, “to purchase”] *To purchase wholly; to buy up*.—Pass.: cō-ēmor, emptus sum, īmi.

cēemptus, a, um. P. perf. pass. of cōmo.

cēena, æ, f. *A supper*.

cō-ērēō, īrcūi, īrcītum,

ercēre, 2. v. a. [for cō-arcēo ; fr. co (= cum), in “intensive” force ; arcēo, “to enclose”] (“To enclose wholly”; hence) 1. *To restrain, keep within limits, etc.*—2. *To confine, hold in confinement.*

cōg-īto, ītāvi, ītātūm, ītāre, 1. v. a. [contr. fr. cō-āgīto ; fr. co (= cum), in “augmentative” force ; āgīto, “to revolve,” etc., in the mind] 1. *To revolve thoroughly; to weigh or ponder well; to think.*—2. *To plan, purpose, meditate.*

cōgo, cōgi, cōactum, cōg-ēre, 3. v. a. [contr. fr. cō-āgo ; fr. co (= cum), “together”; āgo, “to drive”] *To drive together.*—Pass. : cōgor, cōactus sum, cōgi.

cō-hibēo, hibēi, hibētūm, hibēre, 2. v. a. [for cō-habēo ; fr. co (= cum), “together”; habēo, “to hold”] (“To hold together”; hence) 1. *To keep back, detain, stop, etc.*—2. *To hold back, withhold.*—Pass. : cō-hibēor, hibētūs sum, hibēri.

cōhors, tis, f. (“An enclosed place”; hence, “a multitude enclosed,” etc., in a place; hence) 1. *A cohort of soldiers, forming the tenth part of a legion.*—2. *A crowd, throng, band, multitude, etc.*

Colchus, i, m. *A Colchian; an inhabitant of Colchis (now Mingrelia), a country of Asia*

Minor ;—at Ode 20, 17 used in a collective force: *The Colchians.*—Hence, Colch-us, a, um, adj. *Colchian* :—Colcha venena, *Colchian poisons*, i. e. such as were employed by Medēa, who was the daughter of Āētes, king of Colchis.

cōllum, i, n. *The neck.*

cōlo, cōlūi, cultum, cōlēre, 3. v. a. (“To abide, or dwell, in” a place; hence, of the soil, “to cultivate”; hence) Of trees: *To tend, take care of, etc.* [akin to Sans. root KSHI, “to dwell”].

cōl-ōnus, ūni, m. [cōl-o] 1. [cōlo, “to inhabit”] (“An inhabitant”; hence) *A colonist* :—Argeus cōlōnus = Tiburnus, a son of Amphiaraus, who, together with his brothers Catilus and Coras, led an Argive colony to Italy, and founded Tibur, Ode 6, 5. —2. [cōlo, “to till”] *A tiller, or cultivator, of the soil; a husbandman.*

cōlor, ūris, m. : 1. *Colour, hue.*—2. Of persons: *Complexion.*—3. *Lustre, splendour, brilliancy*; Ode 2, 1.

cōl-ūmen, ūmīnis, n. [akin to Gr. κολ-ώνη] In architecture: *A pillar, prop, support, stay*;—at Ode 17, 4 used figuratively of Macenas, the patron of Horace.

cōl-umna, umnæ, f. [id.] *A column, pillar.*

cōma, w. f. *The hair of the head* [Gr. κόμη].

cōm-e-s; cōmītis, comm. gen. [for com-i-tis; fr. com (= cum), “together”; i, root of ēo, “to go”; (t) epenthetic] (“One who goes with” another; hence) *A companion*.

com-mūnis, mūne, adj. [com (= cum), “together”; perhaps, mūnis, “serving”] (“Serving together”; hence) *Common, in common*.—As Subst.: commūne, is, n. (“That is common, or held in common”; hence) *The common, or public, property*, etc.

compar, āris, comm. gen. [compar, “equal with” another] (“One who is compar”; hence, “a companion,” etc.; hence) *A mate, spouse, consort*.

compe-sco, scīf, no sup., scēre, 3. v. a. [for comped-sco; fr. compes, compēd-is, “a fetter”] (“To fetter”; hence) 1. *To confine, hold in restraint, etc.*—2. *To restrain, repress, suppress*.

concha, w. f. (“A mussel”; hence, “a mussel-shell”; hence) *A shell, or vessel, used for holding unguents* [Gr. κόγχη].

con-cīplo, cēpi, ceptum, cīpere, 3. v. a. [for con-cāplo; fr. con (= cum, in “intensive” force; cāplo, “to take”] (“To take thoroughly,” etc.;

hence) *Mentally: To imagine, conceive, form, etc.*—Pass. : con-cīplor, ceptus sum, cīpi.

con-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), “together”; do, “to put”] (“To put together”; hence, “to store up”; hence) *To conceal, hide*.

conjux, ūgis, comm. gen. [for conjug-s; fr. CONJUG, true root of conjungo, “to join together”] (“One joined together” with another; hence) *Of women: A wife, spouse*;—at 19, 13 bēata conjux = Ariadnē, who was placed as a constellation in the heavens.

con-sentīō, sensi, sensum, sentire, 4. v. n. [con (= cum), “together”; sentio, “to feel”] (“To feel together or in common”; hence) *To harmonize, agree, accord*.

consil-ium, ii, n. [prob. for cōsūl-ium; fr. consil-o, “to consult”] (“Consultation”; hence) *Resolution, purpose, plan, counsel*.

con-sōcio, sōclāvi, sōciātum, sōciāre, 1. v. a. [con (= cum), “together”; sōcio, “to unite”] *To unite together, to intermingle*.

consul, ūlia, m. *A consul*; one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually after the expulsion of the kings. Which ever of them had the greatest

number of suffrages was called CONSUL PRIOR, and his name was inscribed first in the calendar.

consul-āris, āre, adj. [consul, "a consul"] *Of, or belonging to, a consul or the consuls; consular.*

consūlo, ūi, tum, 'ēre, 3. v. n. *To take counsel, deliberate, consult.*

contīnens, ntis: 1. P. pres. of contīnēo.—2. Pa. acc. to contīnēo, no. 2 ("Hanging together"; hence) *In space: Neighbouring, contiguous, adjacent.*

con-tīnēo, tīnūi, tentum, tīnēre, 2. v. a. and n. [for contēnēo; fr. con (= cum), "together"; tēnēo, "to hold"] ("To hold, or keep, together"; hence) 1. Act.: *To confine, restrain.*—2. Neut.: *To hold, or hang, together.*

con-trāho, traxi, tractum, trāhēre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), "together"; trāho, "to draw or drag"] ("To draw, or drag, together"; hence) *Of sails as Object: To take in, furl.*

con-trēmisco, trēmūi, no sup., trēmiscēre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), in "intensive" force; trēmisco, "to tremble"] *To tremble exceedingly at, to quake at.*

contrēmūi, perf. ind. of contrēmisco.

cō-ōp-īa, ūi, f. [contr. fr. cō-ōp-īa; fr. co (= cum), in "intensive" force; ops, ūpis, "means" of any kind] ("Abundant means"; hence) *Plenty, abundance.*

cōr, cordis, n.: 1. *The heart.*—2. *The heart, mind, etc.* [akin to Gr. κῆρ, καρδία; Sans. hr̥id, "heart"].

cōr-nu, nūs, n.: 1. *A horn of an animal.*—2. *A representation of a horn on the head of the gods, as an emblem of power.*—3. *A horn, trumpet* [akin to Gr. κέρ-ας].

cōrōna, ūi, f. *A wreath, garland, crown* [κορώνη, "a crow"; hence, "anything curved or bent like a crow's bill"; hence, "a garland," etc.].

cōrōn-o, ūi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [cōrōn-a, "a wreath"] *To deck, or furnish with, a wreath or garland; to crown.*—Pass.: cōrōn-or, ātus sum, ūri;—at Ode 7, 7 the perf. part. is folld. by Acc. of "Respect" [§ 100].

corp-us, ūris, n. ("That which is made or formed"; hence) *The body* [akin to Sans. root KLIP, "to make"].

cōs, cōtis, m. ("That which sharpens"; hence) *A whetstone, grindstone* [akin to Sans. root CO, "to sharpen"].

cōthurnus, i., m.: 1. *A cothurnus; a boot laced up in*

front, covering the whole foot, and with a high heel, worn by Athenian tragic actors.—2. *An elevated poetic style* [Gr. *κόθορπος*].

crē-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. n. and a. ("To put faith in"; hence) 1. Neut.: *To believe*.—2. Act.: *To think, suppose, imagine, credit, believe*;—at Odes 4, 17; 13, 5 folld. by Objective clause [akin to Sans. *grat*, "faith"; do, "to put"].

crēpo, ū, ūtum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To make a noise with"; hence) With Acc. of equivalent meaning: *To raise, make*; Ode 17, 26.

crēpūi, perf. ind. of crēpo.

cresco, crēvi, crētum, crescēre, 3. v. n. *To increase, become greater or larger*, etc.

crē-nis, nis, m. [for crē-nis; fr. CRE, root of cre-sco, "to grow"] ("The growing thing"; hence) 1. *A single hair*; Ode 12, 23.—2. Plur.: *The hair of the head*; Ode 19, 20 [cf. θρίξ, *thrīx*-ōs, fr. Sans. root DR̥IH, "to grow"].

Crispus, i, m. [crispus, "curled," "with curly hair"]

Crispus; a cognomen in the family of the Sallustii; see Sallustius;—at Ode 2, 3 the cognomen precedes the nomen.

crēuentus, a, um, adj. [prob. akin to crēor, "blood"] *Bloody, blood-stained*.

crēor, óris, m. *Blood, gore*;—at Ode 1, 5 in plur.

crūs, crūris, n. ("The going thing"; hence) *The leg* [akin to Sans. root CR̥I, "to go, to run"].

cum, prep. gov. abl: 1. *With*.—With Personal pronouns cum always follows its case; e. g. *mecum, etc.*; and usually so with Relative pronouns; e. g. *quibuscum, etc.*

—2. To denote the manner in which anything takes place, or some circumstance connected with it: *With, in, amid, etc.* [akin to Gr. ξύν (for κύν), *σύν*; Sans. *sam*].

cunctus, a, um (most frequently plur.), adj. [contr. from conjunctus, P. perf. pass. of conjungo, "to join or unite together"] ("United together"; hence) *All*.—As Subst.: *cuncta, órum, n. plur. All things*;—at Ode 1, 23 *cuncta terrārum* = *cunctas terras*.

cūp-ido, idnis, m. [cūp-io, "to desire"] 1. a. *Desire, longing, etc.*—b. Personified: *Cupid*; the god of love or desire; Ode 8, 14.—2. *Avarice, covetousness*.

cupressus, i, f. *A cypress-tree* [Gr. κυπάρισσος].

cu-r (anciently, quo-r), adv. [contr. fr. quā rē or cui rēi, the Abl. and Dat. of qui and res, respectively] *Why? for what cause? wherefore?*

čür-a, æ, f. [for coer-a; fr. coer-o, old form of quer-o, “to seek”] (“The seeking thing”; hence, with accessory notion of trouble, etc.) *Care*; i. e. a. *Charge, custody, safe keeping*, etc.—b. *Anxiety, solicitude*.—c. (“The care, or anxiety, of love”; hence) *A beloved object; an object of admiration; one's love or mistress*; Ode 8, 8.

čüria, æ. f. (“A curia,” one of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people; hence, “a curia or senate-house” in which the people assembled; hence) *The assembly of the senate, the senate*.

čür-o, ävi, åtum, åre, 1. v. a. [cur-a, “care”] 1. *To take care of*.—2. *To care or be solicitous for; to trouble one's self, etc., about*.—3. With Inf.: a. *To be solicitous for being, etc.; to desire, or be anxious, to be, etc.*—b. *To look, or attend, to the doing of something*.

curro, cūcurri, cursum, currēre, 3. v. n. *To run; to hasten onwards*;—at Ode 5, 13 applied figuratively to one's life [prob. akin to Sans. root CRI, “to go”].

custos, ödis, comm. gen. (“One who covers”; hence) *A guardian, protector, etc.* [akin to κυθ, root of κεύθω, “to cover or hide”].

cymba, æ, f. *A boat, skiff, wherry*;—at Ode 3, 28 used of Charon's boat [Gr. κύμβη].

Cyrus, i. m. *Cyrus*; surnamed the Great and the Elder, founder of the Persian monarchy [κύρος, “supreme power”; akin to Sans. cūra, “a hero”].

Dăcus, i. m.: 1. *A Dacian*; an inhabitant of Dacia, a country now represented by Upper Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia.—2. In collective force: *The Dacians* [Gr. Δακός].

Dædäl-ēus, ēa, ēum, adj. [Dædäl-us, “Dædalus”; an Athenian, father of Icarus, and builder of the Cretan labyrinth. In order to escape from Crete he made wings of wax for himself and his son; but the latter, soaring too near the sun, had his wings melted, and fell into the sea called after him—“The Icarian Sea”] *Of, or belonging to, Dædalus; Dædalean*.

Dalmāti-eus, ca, cum, adj. [Dalmāti-a, “Dalmatia”; a country of the E. coast of the Adriatic] *Of, or belonging to, Dalmatia; Dalmatian, Dalmatic*;—at Ode 1, 16 Dalmaticus triumphus refers to Pollio's triumph, B.C. 39, over the Parthini, a people

near the borders of Illyricum, within which Dalmatia was comprised.

damn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [damn-um, in the meaning of "a penalty"] ("To bring a penalty upon"; hence) With Acc. of person and Gen. of sentence, punishment, etc. : *To condemn* one to something.—Pass. with Gen. alone: *To be condemned* to something; Ode 14, 19.—Pass.: *damn-or*, ātus sum, āri.

Dāuāus, i. m. *Danaus*; son of Belus, brother of *Ægyptus*, and the father of fifty daughters (the Danaides). These daughters married the fifty sons of *Ægyptus*, and on their wedding-night all of them, with the exception of Hypermnestra, killed their husbands. For this they were condemned in the lower world to pour water everlastingly into a vessel full of holes;—at Ode 14, 18 Danai genus = Danaides; see above [*Δάναις*, "Parched, or Dry, One"].

dap-s, is (Gen. Plur. seems not to occur), f. : 1. *A sacrificial feast*.—2. *A rich feast, a magnificent banquet* [akin to *δαπ*, root of *δάπ-τω*, "to devour," and *δάπ-άνη*, "expense"].

Daun-īus, īa, īum, adj. [Daun-us, "Daunus"; an ancient king of Apulia] ("Of, or

belonging to, Daunus; Daunian"; hence) *Italian* or *Roman*.

dē, prep. gov. abl. : 1. Of place, etc.: a. *From, away from*.—b. *Down from, out of*.—2. Of origin, etc.: *Of, from*.—3. *About, concerning*.

dē-bēo, būi, bītum, bēre, 2. v. a. [contr. fr. dē-hābēo; fr. dē, "from"; hābēo, "to have"] ("To have or hold from" a person; hence) 1. *To owe*.—2. Pass. : *To be due or owing*.—Pass.: *dē-bēor*, bītus sun, bēri.

dēbītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *dēbēo*.

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēd-ēre, 3. v. n. [dē, "away"; cēdo, "to go"] 1. *To go away, or depart*.—2. With Dat.: *To give way, or yield, to; to yield the palm to*; Ode 6, 15.

dēcēm-pēd-a, æ. f. [dēcēm, "ten"; pes, pēd-is, "a foot" as a measure] ("A thing having ten feet" in length; hence) *A ten-foot measuring-rod*.

dēceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *dēcipio*.

dē-cēdo, cīdi, no sup., cīd-ēre, 3. v. n. [for *dē-cādo*; fr. dē, "down"; cādo, "to fall"] *To fall down*.

dē-cīpīo, cēpi, ceptum, cīp-ēre, 3. v. n. [for *dē-cāpīo*; fr. dē, in "strengthening" force; cāpīo, in force of "to take in, deceive"] *With Respective Gen. : To deceive as to, to be-*

guile of; Ode 13, 38.—Pass. : *dē-cīplor*, ceptus sum, cīpi.

dēcōlōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [dēcolor, “discoloured”] (“To make—a thing —*decolor*”; hence) *To discolour; to stain, dye.*

dēc-or, ūris, m. [dēc-et, “it is becoming”] (“That which is becoming”; hence) *Comeliness, gracefulness*;—at Ode 11, 6 personified.

dēcōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [dēcus, dēcōr-is, “ornament”] 1. *To ornament, decorate.*—2. *To reflect honour, or lustre, upon a person.*

dēcōr-us, a, um, adj. [dēc-or, dēcōr-is, “gracefulness, beauty,” etc.] (“Having *dēc-or*”; hence) 1. *Becoming, graceful, etc.*—2. *Adorned, decorated, etc.*;—at Ode 16, 6 folld. by Abl.

dēc-us, ūris, m. [dēc-et, “it is becoming”] (“That which is becoming”; hence) *Ornament, honour.*

dē-dēcet, dēcūit, no sup., dēcēre, 2. v. a. impers. [dē, in “negative” force; dēcet, “it is becoming”] (*It is*, etc., *unbecoming to*; (*it*), etc., *misbecomes*;—at Ode 12, 17 with clause as Subject [§ 156, 3].

dē-dēcō, no perf. nor sup., dēcēre, 2. v. a. [dē, denoting “removal or reversal” of the meaning of the word to which it is prefixed; dēcō,

“to teach”] With Acc. and Inf. : *To unteach, unlearn, a person to do*, etc.

dē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. [dē, “down”; dūco, “to lead”] *To lead down*, whether actually or figuratively; *to bring, etc.*—Pass. : *dē-dūcor*, ductus sum, dūci.

dē-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. [dē, “down”; fēro, “to bring”] (“To bring down”; hence) With Acc. of thing and Dat. of person: *To deliver, entrust, commit, give something to one.*

dēlectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *dēlīgo*.

dē-līgo, lēgi, lectum, līgēre, 3. v. a. [for *dē-lēgo*; fr. dē, “out”; lēgo, “to choose”] *To choose out, select.*—Pass. : *dē-līgor*, leetus sum, līgi.

Dellius, ū, m. *Dellius*; a friend of Horace; see Ode 3.

dē-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [dē, “down”; mitto, “to allow to go”] (“To allow to go down”; hence) Of Cerberus: *To hang down the ears*; Ode 13, 34.

dēm-o, psi, ptum, ēre, 3 v. a. [contr. fr. dē-ēm-o; fr. dē, “away”; ēmo, “to take”] With Acc. of thing and Dat. of person: *To take something away from one.*

dēmpsēro, fut. perf. ind. of dēmo.

dens, tis, m. ("The eating thing"; hence) *A tooth* [prob. shortened fr. ēdens, ēdent-is, part. pres. of ēd-o, "to eat"; akin to Sans. *dant-as*, fr. root *AD*; and Gr. *δδόύς* (Ionic *δδόντ-*), *δδόντ-ος*, fr. root *ēd*].

densus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Thick, dense.*—2. *Close, set close, close together, close packed.*

dē-pōno, pōsūi, pōsūtum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; pōno, "to put"] ("To put down"; hence) *To lay down the body, etc.*

dē-prōpēro, prōpērāvi, prōpēratum, prōpērāre, 1. v. a. [dē, in "intensive" force; prōpēro, "to hasten"] *To hasten, or accelerate, greatly; to bring with all speed.*

dē-sino, sīvi or sīi, sītum, sīnēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away"; sīno (in literal force), "to put"] ("To put away"; hence) *To leave off or give over; to cease, etc.*;—at Ode 9, 17 folld. by Gen.

dē-stī-no, nāvi, nātum, nāre, 1. v. a. [for dē-stā-no; fr. dē, in "strengthening" force; STA, root of sto, "to stand"] ("To make to stand firm or fast"; hence) *Mentally: 1. To intend, design.—2. Part. perf. pass.: Of one's end: Appointed, destined, fated, etc.—Pass.: dē-stī-nor, nātus sum, nāri.*

de-torquēo, torsi, tortum, torquēre, 2. v. a. [dē, "away"; torquēo, "to twist or turn"] *To twist away, turn aside.*
dēus, dēi (Dat. plur. dīs, Ode 7, 4), m. *A god* [akin to Gr. *θεός*, and Sans. *deva*, "a god"].

dē-vī-us, a, um, adj. [dē, "apart from"; vī-a, "a way"] ("Apart from the way or road"; hence) *Wandering in remote places or inaccessible spots.*

dextr-a, æ, f. [dexter, dextr-i, "right, i. e. on the right side"] *The right hand.*

dīdēma, ātis, n. *A diadem* [Gr. *διδήμα*].

Dīāna, æ, f. *Diana*; daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and sister of Apollo the sun-god.

dīc, pres. imperat. of dīco.

dīc-o, dīxi, dīctum, dīcēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To say, tell.*—2. *To speak.*—3. *To speak of, record in prose*; Ode 12, 10.—

4. *To tell of, sing, celebrate in verse*; Ode 12, 14.—5. *With Acc. of person and Acc. of office: To name, appoint, create one that which is denoted by the Acc. of office*; Ode 7, 26.—6. *Pass. with Inf. : To be said, or reported, to do, etc.*—*Pass. : dīcor, dictus sum, dīci* [akin to Gr. *δείκ-νῦμι*; Sans. root *DIÇ*, "to show"].

dī-es, ēi, m. (in sing. sometimes f.) *A day*;—at Odes 12,

20; 13, 1 die is the Abl. of the time "when" [§ 120] [akin to Sans. *div*, "heaven; a day"].

dig-itus, *īti*, m. ("The showing, or pointing, thing"; hence) *A finger* [from same source as *dic-o*].

dignor, us; see *dignus*.

dig-nus, *na*, *num*, adj. ("Shown, pointed out"; hence) 1. *Worthy*.—2. With Abl. [§ 119, a]: *Worthy* or *serving of*. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: *dignor*; (Sup.: *dign-is-īmus* [from same source as *dic-o*]).

dilectus, *a*, *um*, P. perf. pass. of *diligo*.

di-līgo, *lexi*, *lectum*, *līgēre*, 3. v. a. [for *di-lēgo*; fr. *di* (= *dis*), "from out of"; *lēgo*, "to select"] ("To select from out of" a number; hence) *To love*.—Pass.: *di-līgor*, *lectus* sum, *līgi*.

Diōn-eus, *aea*, *aeum*, adj. [Diōn-ē, "Dione," the mother of Venus; hence, "Venus"] *Of, or belonging to, Diōne* or *Venus*:—Dioneum antrum, *a grotto of Diōne or Venus*, i. e. suitable for love-songs, etc.

di-rus, *ra*, *rum*, adj. *Fearful, terrible, dire, appalling* [prob. akin to *δει-δω*, "to fear"].

dis, contr. dat. plur. of *dēus*.

dis-cerno, *crēvi*, *crētum*, *cernēre*, 3. v. a. [dis, "apart";

*cerno, "to separate"] ("To separate apart"; hence) *To distinguish, divide, separate, etc.*—Pass.: *dis-cernor*, *crētus* sum, *cerni*.*

disco, *dīdīci*, no sup., *discēre*, 3. v. a. ("To be shown" how to do, etc., something; hence) 1. *To learn*.—2. *To become acquainted with* [akin to Gr. *δεικ-γνη*μι, Sans. root *dic*, "to show"; cf. *dico*].

discrētus, *a*, *um*, P. perf. pass. of *discerno*.

discrī-men, *mīnis*, n. [for *discre-men*; fr. *discerno*, "to separate," through verbal root *DISCRE*] ("That which separates or divides"; hence, "an intervening space; a separation or division"; hence) *Distinction, difference*.

disjectus, *a*, *um*, P. perf. pass. of *disjēcio*.

dis-jēcō, *jēci*, *jectum*, *jēcēre*, 3. v. a. [for *dis-jēcō*; fr. *dis*, "asunder"; *jēcō*, "to throw"] ("To throw asunder"; hence) *To lay in ruins, destroy*.—Pass.: *dis-jēctor*, *jectus sum, jēci*.

dis-sēdēo, *sēdi*, *sessum*, *sīdēre*, 2. v. n. [for *dis-sēdēo*; fr. *dis*, "apart"; *sēdēo*, "to sit"] ("To sit apart"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, (1)]: *To disagree with, be at variance to, differ from*.

dis-simūl-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [for *dissimūl-o*; fr. *dis-*

sūmīl-is, "unlike"] ("To represent a thing to be unlike" itself; hence) *To dissemble, hide, conceal, disguise.*

dis-sípo, sīpāvi, sīpātūm, sīpāre, 1. v. a. [dis, "apart"; obsol. sīpo (or sūpo), "to cast"] ("To cast apart"; hence) *To scatter, disperse.*

di-stinguo, stinxī, stinctum, stinguēre, 3. v. a. [di (= dis), "in different places"; stinguo, "to prick"] ("To prick in different places" for ornament; hence) *To set off, decorate, adorn.*

dī-vello, velli, vulsum, vellēre, 3. v. a. [di (= dis), "a-sunder"; vello, "to pluck"] *To pluck or tear asunder.*

dī-es, ītis (also dis, dītis), adj. *Rich wealthy.*—As Subst. m. *A rich man* [akin to Sans. root DIV, "to shine"].

dīvidens, ntis, P. pres. of dīvīdo.

dī-vīdo, visi, visum, vīdēre, 3. v. a. *To part asunder; to cleave, etc.*—Pass.: dī-vīdor, visus sum, vīdi [di (= dis), "asunder"; root VID, akin to Sans. VID, "to part or disjoin"].

dīvit-læ, lārum, f. plur. [dives, dīvit-is] ("Things pertaining to the *dives*"; hence) *Riches, wealth.*

dīv-um, i, n. *The open sky* [prob. akin to Sans. dīv-a, "heaven"].

dīv-us, i (Gen. plur. dīvām for dīvōrum), m. [dīv-us, "dīv-ine"] *A deity, god.*

dīxi, dīxisse, perf. ind. and inf. of dico.

do, dēdi, dātūm, dāre, 1. v. a.: 1. *To give, present.*—2. *To consign to a place;*—Pass.: dor, dātūs sum, dāri [akin to Gr. δίδωμι; Sans. root DĀ].

dōl-ōsus, ūsa, ūsum, adj. [dōl-us, "craft"] ("Full of dōlus"; hence) *Deceitful, treacherous.*

dōmando, Gerund in do fr. dōmo.

dōm-īna, īnæ, f. [akin to dōm-īnus] ("Mistress" of a family; hence) *A mistress, sweet-heart, loved one.*

dōm-īnus, īni, m. [either fr. dōm-us, and so, "One pertaining to the house"; or, rather, fr. dōm-o, and so, "the subduer," etc.] *Master, lord.*

dōmītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dōmo.

dōm-o, ūi, ūtūm, īre, 1. v. a.: 1. *To tame.*—2. *To subdue, vanquish.*—Pass.: dōm-or, ūtūs sum, īri [akin to Sans. root DAM, "to tame"; Gr. δαυδω, "to tame"].

dōmus, i and ūs, f. *A dwelling, abode, house* [Gr. δόμος].

dūco, duxi, ductum, ducēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To lead, conduct.*—

2. *To bring, cause, produce;* Ode 17, 9.—Pass.: dūcor, ductus sum, dūci [akin to

Sans. root DUH, "to draw out".

dulc-is, e, adj.: 1. As opposed to āmārus, "bitter": *Sweet to the taste.*—2. *Sweet, delightful, agreeable*;—at Ode 7, 28 dulce is predicated of the substantival inf. fürēre [§ 156, (2)].—3. Of persons or things: *Dear, beloved, etc.* [usually referred to γλυκ-ύς].

dum, adv. [akin to diu, old abl. of dieo] 1. *While, while that.*—2. As a restrictive particle: *Provided that.*—3. *As long as.*—4. *Until that, until.*

dūr-us, a, um, adj.: 1. *Hard to the touch, firm.*—2. *Hard, severe, difficult, dangerous* [akin to Sans. *druva*, "firm"].

dux, dūcis, comm. gen. [for duc-s; fr. dūc-o, "to lead"] *A leader*, i. e. a. *A conductor, guide.*—b. *A chief.*—c. *A commander, general.*

ēbur, ēbōris, n. *Ivory* [akin to Sans. *ibha*, "an elephant"].

ēbur-nus, na, num, adj. [for ēbor-nus; fr. ēbur, ēbōris, "ivory"] ("Of, or belonging to, *ebur*"; hence) *Made of, or inlaid with, ivory;* *ivory.*

ēd-ax, ācis, adj. [ēd-o, "to eat"] ("Prone to eat, voracious," etc.; hence) Of care: *Gnawing, corroding.*

Edōni, īrum, m. *The Edoni,*

a people of S. Thrace, famed as worshippers of Bacchus.

ēgo, Gen. mēi (plur. nos), pers. pron. *I* [akin to Gr. ἐγώ; Sans. *aham*].

ēheu, interj. *Ah! alas!*

ē-līcio, līcū, līcūm, līcēre, 3. v. a. [for ē-lācio; fr. ē (= ex), "out"; lācio, "to allure"]

To allure out, entice forth.

ēnāvīgandus, a, um, Ger. undive of ēnāvīgo.

ē-nāvīgo, nāvīgāvi, nāvīg-ātūm, nāvīgāre, 1. v. a. [ē (= ex), in "strengthening" force; nāvīgo, (act.) "to sail over"] *To sail over, navigate.*

ēnim, conj. *For.*

ēnīt-esco, ūi, no sup., escēre, 3. v. n. inch. [ēnīt-ēo, "to shine forth"] ("To begin to shine forth"; hence) Of persons: *To become blooming or beautiful.*

ēo, īvi or ūi, ūtūm, īre, v. n. *To go* [root ī; akin to Sans. root ī; Gr. ēl-μι, inf. pres. ī-έιαι, "to go"].

ēōdem, adv. [for eōdem = eundem, acc. sing. of idem, "the same"] *To the same place.*

ēqu-a, ūe, f. *A mare* [akin to ēquus; see ēquus].

ēqu-e-s, ēquītis, comm. gen. [for ēqu-ī-(t)-s; fr. ēquus, "a horse"; ī, root of ēo, "to go"] ("The horse-going one"; hence) 1. *A horseman,*

rider. — 2. *A horse-soldier, cavalry soldier, trooper.*

ēquīt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [ēques, ēquīt-is, “a horseman, rider”] (“To be an ēques”; hence) *To ride.*

ēqu-us, i, m. *A horse* [akin to Gr. ἵκκος (= ἵππος), and Sans. aṣva].

ergo, adv. [akin to vergo, “to bend”] *Therefore.*

ē-r̄p̄lo, r̄p̄ui, reptum, r̄p̄ēre, 3. v. a. [for ē-r̄p̄lo; fr. ē (= ex), “away”; r̄p̄lo, “to snatch”] *To snatch away.* — Pass.: ē-r̄p̄lor, reptus sum, r̄pi.

ēro, fut. ind. of sum.

erro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To wander, stray, etc.*

et, conj.: 1. *And*:—et . . . et, both . . . and.—2. *Also, too.*—

3. *Even* [akin to Sans. ati, “beyond”; Gr. ἔτι, “more-over”].

Eumēnīdes, um, f. plur. *The Eumenides*; an euphemistic term for the *Furies* [Eύμεν-ίδες, “Benevolent or Gracious Ones”].

Eurus, i, m. *Eurus*, i. e. the *South-east wind* [Gr. Εὖρος, prob. fr. ēv-ω, “to singe”; akin to Sans. root ush, “to burn”].

ē-vinc̄o, vīci, victum, vinc̄ēre, 3. v. a. [ē (= ex), in “strengthening” force; vinco, “to conquer”] *To conquer completely*; i. e. at Ode 15,

5 “to supplant, take the place of.”

Ēvīus, īi, m. *Evius*; a name of Bacchus [Ēvīos; “the one pertaining to ēva or ēvoī,” a Bacchanalian cry].

ēvōe, adv. *Evoē!* a shout raised at the festivals of Bacchus [Gr. ēvoī].

exactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of exigo.

ex-ānīm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ex, denoting “negation or opposition”; ānīm-a, “life”] (“To deprive of life, kill”; hence) *To alarm, terrify, drive out of one’s senses; to kill (as it were) with horror, apprehension, etc.*

ex-cīp̄lo, cēpi, ceptum, cīp̄ēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-cāp̄lo; fr. ex, “without force”; cāp̄lo, “to take”] *To take, catch, receive.*

ex-clūd̄o, clūsi, clūsum, clūdēre, 3. v. a. [ex, “out”; clūd̄o (= clāudo), “to shut”] 1. *To shut out, exclude.* — 2. *To prevent, ward off.*

ex-ēo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, v. n. [ex, “out”; ēo, “to go”] *To go out or forth; to come forth from.*

ex-īgo, īgi, actum, īgēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-āgo; fr. ex, “out”; īgo, “to drive”] *To drive out, banish, expel, from a country, etc.* — Pass.: ex-īgor, actus sum, īgi.

exīgūs, a, um, adj. *Small,*

little; confined in space, narrowed.

ex-ēmo, ēmi, emptum, īm-ēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-ēmo; fr. ex, "away from"; ēmo, "to take"] *To take away, or remove, from.*

ex-ītium, tīi, n. [EXI, root of exēo, "to go away"] ("A going away, i. e. to nought"; hence) *Destruction.*

exītūrus, a, um, P. fut. of exēo.

ex-pēd-īo, īvi or īi, itum, īre, 4. v. a. [ex, "out of"; pes, pēd-is, "the foot"] ("To get the feet out of a snare," etc.; hence) 1. *To extricate, free, set free, or liberate.*—2. Impers. : *expēdit*, (*It*) *is expedient, proper, serviceable, etc.*; —at Ode 8, 9 with clause *matris . . . fallēre* as Subject [§ 156 (3)].

ex-plo, plāvi, plātum, plāre, 1. v. a. [ex, in "augmentative" force; plō, "to expiate"] *To expiate thoroughly, to atone for.*—Pass. : *explor*, plātus sum, plāri.

ex-plēo, plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. v. a. [ex, in "intensive" force; plēo, "to fill"] *To fill up, fill to the brim.*

exsili-īum, īi, n. [for exsul-īum; fr. exsul, "an exile"] ("The condition of an *exsul*"; hence) *Banishment, exile.*

exstructus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *exstrō*.

ex-strōo, struxi, structum, strūre, 3. v. a. [ex, "thoroughly"; strōo, "to heap up"] ("To heap up thoroughly"; hence) *To pile up.*—Pass. : **ex-strōor**, structus sum, strūi.

ex-sul, sūlis, comm. gen. [for ex-sol; fr. ex, "out of"; sol-um, in force of "land, country"] ("One who goes out of the land or country"; hence) *A banished person, an exile.*

ex-tendo, tendi, tentum (rarely, but class., tensum), tendēre, 3. v. a. [ex, "out"; tendo, "to stretch"] 1. *To stretch out.*—2. Pass. in reflexive force: *To stretch itself, etc., out; to spread out, extend.*—Pass. : **ex-tendor**, tentus and tensus sum, tendi.

extensus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of *extendo*.—2. Pa. : a. *Extended, extensive, wide.*—b. In time: *Drawn out to a great length, extended, prolonged.*

fāc-īlis, īle, adj. [fāc-īo, "to do"] ("That may, or can, be done"; hence) 1. *Easy*: —*somnus facilis*, (*easy sleep*; i. e.) *sleep easily obtained*, Ode 11, 8.—2. *Compliant, willing, yielding.*

fācio, fēci, factum, fācēre, 3. v. a. ("To cause to be"; hence) 1. *To make in the*

widest sense of the term.—2. *To do*, etc.—3. Pass.: *To be made, to become*.—Pass.: *fīo*, *factus sum*, *fīeri* [akin to Sans. root *BHŪ*, “to be”—in causative force].

Fälernum, *i*, *n.*; see **Fälernus**.

Fälernus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Fälernian*; *i. e.* belonging to the “Ager Fälernus”; a district of Italy famous for its wines.—As Subst.: **Fälernum**, *i*, *n.* *Fälernian wine*; Ode 11, 19.

fal-lo, *fēfelli*, *falsum*, *fallēre*, 3. *v. a.* (“To cause to stumble”; hence) 1. *To deceive*.—2. *To swear falsely by*.—3. *To escape the notice, or elude the observation, of* [akin to Gr. *σφάλλω*, “to deceive”; Sans. root *SPHAL*, “to tremble,” in causative force].

fal-sus, *sa*, *sum*, *adj.* [for *fall-sus*; fr. *fall-o*, “to deceive”] (“Deceiving, deceptive”; hence) *Untrue, false*.

fāma, *æ*, *f.* (“That which is spoken or said”; hence, “report”; hence) *Fame, reputation, renown* [Gr. *φήμη*].

fās, *n.* *indecl.* (“Divine law”; hence) 1. *Right, justice, equity*.—2. *That which is right, lawful, permitted, etc.*: —*fas est, it is lawful or permitted*, Ode 19, 9.

fātigo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. a.* *To weary, torment, plague, vex*.

fā-tum, *ti*, *n.* [FA, root of (for) *fāri*, “to speak”] (“That which is spoken”; hence) *Destiny, fate*;—at Ode 13, 16 in plur.

Fau-nus, *ni*, *m.* [for Fav-nus; fr. *fāv-ēo*, “to favour”] (“The Favourer”) *Faunus*; the tutelary deity of agriculture, cattle, and shepherds.

fāvilla, *æ*, *f.* *Hot cinders; ashes, embers*;—at Ode 6, 23 of the ashes of the funeral pile.

fēr-lo, *no perf. nor sup., ire*, 4. *v. a.*: 1. *To strike*.—2. *To kill by striking, to slay*.—3. *To slaughter in sacrifice*.
fēro, *tūli*, *lātum*, *ferre*, *v. a.*: 1. *To bear, carry, convey, bring*.—2. With the accessory notion of quickness: *To move quickly or rapidly*.—3. *To bear, submit to, etc.*—4. Pass.: a. In reflexive force: (“To bear one’s self along”; hence) *To move quickly or rapidly onwards; to hasten, speed, etc.*—b. Pass.: *To be reported, accounted, held, deemed, etc.*—Pass.: *fēror*, *lātus sum*, *ferri* [akin to *φέρω*; also to Sans. root *BHRI*; *tūli* is formed fr. root *TUL* or *TOL*, whence *tollo*; *lā-tum* = *tlā-tum*, akin to *τλάω*].
fērox, *ōcīa*, *adj.*: 1. In a good sense: *Spirited, bold, courageous*.—2. In a bad sense: *Fierce, violent, headstrong, impetuous*.

fer-tīlis, tīle, adj. [fér-o, "to produce, yield"] ("Productive"; hence) *Fruitful, fertile.*

fér-us, a, um, adj.: 1. Of animals: *Wild*.—2. *Savage, wild, fierce, cruel* [akin to θήρ, in Æolic dialect φήρ, "a wild animal"].

ferv-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [ferv-ēo, "to be hot"] *Hot, burning, fiery, glowing.*

fes-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for fat-sus; fr. fät-iscor, "to grow weary"] *Wearied, weary.*

festus, a, um, adj. *Festal, festive.*

fid-ēlis, ēle, adj. [fid-es, "faith"] ("Pertaining to fides"; hence) *Faithful, trusty.*

1. fid-es, ēi, f. [fid-o, "to trust"] ("Trust"; hence, as that which produces confidence) *Trustiness, trustworthiness, fidelity, etc.*

2. fides, is, f. ("The string" of a musical instrument; hence) *A stringed instrument; a lute, lyre* [Gr. σφίδη].

fidi'būs, abl. plur. of 2. fides; Ode 13, 24.

fid-us, a, um, adj. [fid-o, "to trust"] *Trusty, faithful.*

filum, i, n. *A thread.*

fi-nis, nis, m. (and sometimes f. in the poets; see Ode 18, 30) [prob. for fid-nis; fr. findo, "to divide," through root FID] ("The dividing

thing"; hence, "boundary"; hence) *An end, bound, limit.*

flo, fiērī; see fāclo.

flāg-īto, Itāvi, Itātūm, Itāre, 1. v. a. With Acc. of person and Acc. of thing: *To entreat, or solicit, a person for something; to earnestly demand something of one; to importune one for something* [akin to φλέγ-ω, "to burn"; see flagro].

flāgrans, ntis: 1. P. pres. of flagro.—2. Pa.: Of kisses: *Fervid, eager, impassioned.*

flāg-ro, rāvi, rātūm, rārē, 1. v. n. *To flame, or blaze; to burn* [akin to Gr. φλέγ-ω, "to burn"; Sans. root व्हर्ण, "to shine"].

flāvus, va, vum, adj. ("Burning"; hence, of colour) 1. As an epithet of the Tiber: *Reddish yellow, yellow.*—2. *Yellow-haired, with auburn hair* [akin to Sans. root व्हर्ण; see flagro].

flē-blīs, bīle, adj. [flē-o, (act.) "to weep over"] ("That makes, or causes, to weep" hence) *Mournful, plaintive.*

flēcto, flexi, flexum, flectēre, 3. v. a. *To turn, bend, turn round* [akin to πλέκ-ω, "to plait or twist"].

flēo, flēvi, flētūm, flēre, 2. v. a. ("To gush out" with tears; hence) *To weep over; to lament, bewail* [akin to φλέω, "to gush or overflow"].

flōs, flōris, m. ("That which expands or blossoms"; hence) *A flower* [akin to Sans. root PHAL, "to expand"; or Sans. root PHULL, "to blossom"].

fluc-tus, tūs, m. [for flugv-tus; fr. flūo, "to flow," through root FLUGV] ("A flowing; that which flows"; hence) *A billow, wave.*

flū-men, mīnis, n. [flū-o, "to flow"] ("That which flows"; hence) *A stream, river*;—at Ode 9, 21 Medium flumen = Euphrātes.

flūv-ius, iī, m. [for flugv-ius; fr. FLUGV, root of flūo, "to flow"] ("The flowing thing"; hence) *A stream, river.*

fōl-iūm, iī, n. *A leaf* [akin to φύλ-λοv].

fon-s, tis, m. [prob. for fund-s; fr. fund-o, "to pour forth"] ("A pouring forth—that which pours itself forth"; hence) *A spring, fountain.*

for-ma, mæ, f. [for fer-ma; fr. fēr-o] ("That which is borne," etc.; hence) 1. *Form* in the widest sense of the word.—2. *A fine form or figure; beauty.*

formidōl-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [prob. for formidin-ōsus; fr. formido, formidin-is, "fear"] ("Full of formido"; hence) *Productive of great fear; terrible, dreadful, terrific.*

fors-an, adv. [elliptically for fors sit an, "whether there be a chance"] *Perchance, perhaps.*

for-tis, te, adj. *Courageous, daring, bold, brave* [sometimes referred to fēr-o, "to bear"; sometimes to Sans. root DHRISH, "to be courageous, to dare"].

fort-ūtūs, ūita, ūtūm, adj. [fors, fort-is, "chance"] ("Of, or belonging to, *fors*"; hence) *Presented by chance, that comes in one's way by chance, fortuitous.*

fort-ūna, ūnæ, f. [fors, fort-is, "chance"] ("That which belongs to *fors*"; hence) 1. *Fortune, change, hap, luck, fate.*—2. Personified as a goddess: *Fortune.*

fractus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of frango.

frango, frēgi, fractum, frangēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To break, break in pieces, etc.*—2. *To break down, subdue, overpower, vanquish.*—3. Of the day as Object: *To break, i. e. to take a part from.*—Pass.: *frangor, fractus sum, frangi* [akin to Gr. φέγνει, and Sans. root BHAÑJ, "to split, break"].

frāter, tris, m. *A brother* [akin to Sans. bhratri, "a brother"].

fraus, fraudis, f.: 1. *Deceit, fraud.*—2. *Injury, hurt, etc., produced by deception.*

frēgi, perf. ind. of frango.

frēquens, ntis, adj. "Constant" in doing something, or going somewhere; hence) Of persons: *Assembled in great numbers, numerous.*

frētum, i. n. ("A strait, strith"; hence) *The sea.*

frō-nas, ntis, f. *A forehead, brow* [akin to Sans. bhrū, and Gr. δ-φρύ-s].

frustra, adv. [akin to fraudō, "to deceive"] ("In a deceived manner"; hence) *In vain, to no purpose.*

füg-a, æ, f. [füg-io, "to flee"] *Flight.*

füg-ax, ácis, adj. [FUG, root of füg-io, "to flee"] 1. *Apt, or prone, to flee; fleeing.*—2. Of a stream: *Fleeing onwards, swiftly flowing by.*—3. Of time: *Fleeting, rapidly passing.*

füglo, fügi, fügitum, füg-ëre, 3. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: a. *To flee, flee away, take to flight.*—b. With Inf.: *To omit, forbear, shun to do, etc.; to avoid the doing, etc.*—2. Act.: a. *To flee from.*—b. *To shun, avoid.*—c. *To escape, escape from* [akin to φυγή, root of φεύγω, "to flee"; and also Sans. root BHUR, "to bend": Pass. in reflexive force: "to incline one's self"].

fulgēo, fulsi, no sup., fulg-ëre, 2. v. n. *To flash, glitter, gleam, glisten, shine* [akin to φλέγω; see flagro].

fulg-or, öris, m. [fulg-ëo, "to flash"] ("A flashing"; hence, "a *flash of lightning*"; hence) *Glitter, gleam, brightness, glistening.*

ful-men, minis, n. [for fulg-men; fr. fulg-ëo, "to flash"] ("The *flash thing*"; hence) *A lightning-flash; a thunder-bolt.*

functus, a, um, P. perf. of fungor.

fundo, füdi, füsum, fundēre, 3. v. a. *To pour out* [root FUD, akin to χύ-σις, "a pouring out"; χέ-w, "to pour out"].

fungor, functus sum, fungi, 3. v. dep. With Abl. [§ 119, a]: 1. *To execute, perform, discharge.*—2. In time: *To live through, complete, etc.*; Ode 9, 13.

fü-nus, nëris, n.: 1. *A dead body, corpse.*—2. *Funeral rites; a funeral, burial.*—3. *Death.*

fürl-ösus, ösa, ösum, adj. [fürl-æ, "rage"] *Full of rage; raging, mad, furious.*

für-o, üi, no sup., ère, 3. v. n. *To rage or be furious* [akin to Sans. root BHUR, "to be active"].

furvus, a, um, adj. *Dark, dusky, swarthy, etc.*

Gädēs, üum, f. plur. *Gades* (now *Cadiz*); a city founded by the Phoenicians on an island

of the same name off the mainland of Hispania Baetica.

Gætūl-us, a, um, adj. [Gætūl-i, “the Gætūli,” a people of that part of ancient Africa which is now Morocco] 1. *Of, or belonging to, the Gætūli; Gætulian.*—2. *African.*

Gælæsus, i, m. *Galæsus* (now *Galeso*) ; a river of Magna Græcia, flowing into the Sinus Tarentinus near Tarentum (now Taranto).

Gargānus, i, m. *Garganus* (now *Monte Gargano*, or *Monte di S. Angelo*) ; a mountain-ridge in Apulia reaching to the Adriatic, on which storms were frequent.

gaudēo, gävius sum, gaudēre, 2. v. n. semi-dep. *To rejoice, delight* [akin to *γνθέω*].

gāza, m, f. *Treasure, riches, wealth* [*γάζα*, said to be originally a Persian word].

gēl-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [gēl-o, “to freeze”] (“Freezing”; hence) *Icy cold, cold.*

Gēlōni, īrum, m. plur. *The Geloni*; a Scythian people on the Borysthēnes (now the Dnieper), in what is now the Ukraine.

gem-ma, mæ, f. [for *gen-ma*; fr. gēn-o, “to bear”] (“The bearing thing”; hence, “the bud, or eye,” of a plant; hence, from similarity of shape) *A jewel, gem.*

gēm-o, īi, ītum, īre, 3. v. n.

Of persons or things: *To groan.*

gēn-er, īri, m. (“The married one”; hence) *A son-in-law* [for gēm-er; akin to Gr. *γαυ-βρός*, akin to Sans. *jām-ātri*].

gen-s, tis, f. [gēn-o, “to beget”] (“A begetting”—“that which is begotten”; hence) 1. *A clan or house.*—2. *A family.*—3. *A nation, race, people.*

gēn-us, īris, n. (“Birth, descent, origin”; hence) 1. *A race, stock.*—2. *A descendant* [gēn-o (= *gigno*), “to bear, produce”; and so, “a bearing or producing”; cf. Gr. *γένος*].

Gērȳōnes, æ (Acc. *Gērȳōnēn*, Ode 14, 8), m. *Geryones* or *Geryon*; a mythic king of Spain, said to have had three bodies and three heads, whose oxen were carried off by Hercules.

Gigantes, um, m. plur. *The giants*; the fabled sons of Tellus and Tartarus, who made war upon the celestial gods [Gr. *Γίγαντες*].

glâcies, īi, f. *Ice.*
Gnīd-īus, īa, īum, adj. [Gnīd-os, “Gnidos” (now *Cnido*), a city of Caria] *Of Gnidos, Gnidian.*

Grai-us, a, um, adj. [Graii, “the Greeks”] *Greek, Grecian.*

grā-men, mēnis, n. [“The thing eaten” by cattle; hence) *Grass* [akin to Sans. root *GRAS*, “to eat”].

grandis, e, adj.: 1. *Great* in size.—2. *Great, strong, powerful.*

grāvior, us; see grāvis.

grāvis, e, adj.: 1. *Heavy, ponderous.*—2. *Heavy, severe.*—3. *Troublesome, causing annoyance or trouble; formidable.* ~~grāv~~ Comp.: grāv-ior; (Sup.: grāv-issimus) [akin to Gr. *βαρύς*; Sans. *gur-u*, for original *gar-u*].

grex, grēgis, m. *A flock of sheep.*

Groshus, i, m. *Groshus*; a friend of Horace.

gurges, itis, m.: 1. *A whirlpool.*—2. In poets: *Waters, sea, etc.*

Gýas, æ, m. *Gyas*; a hundred-armed giant, who took part in the war against the gods [Gr. *Γύης*].

Gýgēs, æ, m. *Gyges*; a youth mentioned by Horace [Gr. *Γύγης*].

Hadrīa, æ, m. *Hadria*; *the Adriatic Sea.*

Hannibal, ælis, m. *Hannibal*; the commander of the Carthaginian armies in the second Punic War.

Hector, ðris, m. *Hector*; the eldest son of Priam, slain by Achilles, who fastened his dead

body to a war-chariot, and dragged it three times round the walls of Troy [“Ἐκτωρ, “Fast-holder”; i. e. one who is the prop or stay of a place].

Hercūl-ēus, ēn, ēum, adj. [Hercūl-æs, “Hercules”; the son of Jupiter and Alcmēna; after death deified as the god of strength] *Of Hercules.*

hēres, ēdis, m. and sometimes f. (“An orphan”; hence) *An heir* [*χῆρ-ος*, “deprived of”].

hērus, i, m.: 1. *A master of a house or family.*—2. *A master, owner, lord, proprietor of property.*

Hespēr-ia, īa, f. [Hespērus, “the evening star”; hence, “the West”] (“The land of the west”; hence) 1. *Italy.*—Hence, Hespērī-us, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Italy; Italian.*—2. *Spain.*—Hence, Hespērī-us, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Spain; Spanish.*

Hespērīus, a, um; see Hespērīa.

heu, interj. *Alas!*

1. hīc, hæc, hoc (Gen. hūjus; Dat. huic), pron. dem. *This.*—As Subst. (of all genders, and of both numbers): *This person or thing, etc.* [akin to Sans. pronominal root *ī*, aspirated; with *c* (= *ce*), demonstrative suffix].

2. **hic**, adv. [1. *hic*] *Here.* **hīems**, ēmis, m. ("The snowy time") 1. *Winter.*—2. *Winter-weather, cold*, [akin to Sans. *hima*, "snow"; Gr. *χειμών*, "winter," *χειμα*, "winter-weather"].

hinni-tus, tūs, m. [hinni-o, "to neigh; to whinny"] *A neighing, neigh; a whinnying.*—At Ode 16, 34 the um of *hinnitūm* is elided before the vowel beginning the follg. line.

Hirpinus, i, m. *Hirpinus* (*Quintius*); a friend of Horace. Ode 11 is addressed to him.

hispīdus, a, um, adj. Of fields: *Rough; foul, or dirty, from rain.*

histōrla, æ, f. *A narrative of past events, history*;—at Ode 12, 10 in plur. [Gr. *ἱστορία*].

hōmo, īnis, comm. gen.: *A human being; a person; a man or woman.*

hōnēs-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for *hōnor-tus*; fr. *hōnor*, "honour"] ("Provided with *honor*"; hence) *Noble, distinguished, honourable.*

hōnor, īris, m.: 1. *Honour.*—2. *Grace, charm, beauty.*—3. *Ornament, decoration, etc.*

hōra, æ, f. *An hour*:—in *horas, hour by hour, hourly, every hour* [Gr. *ὥρα*].

Hōratiūs, ii (contr. i), m. *Horatius* (*Quintus*, with the cognomen *Flaccus*), the great

lyric Roman poet, was born in the territory of Venusia on the 8th December, B.C. 65; and died on the 17th November, B.C. 8.

horresco, horrūi, no sup., *horrescēre*, 3. v. a. inch. [horreō, "to shudder"] *To begin to shudder at; to become terrified, or frightened, at.*

horr-ībīlis, ībile, adj. [horreō, "to tremble"] ("To be trembled at"; hence) *Terrible, dreadful, horrible.*

hos-pes, pītis, m. ("The one seeking to eat"; and in Pass. force, "the one sought for the purpose of eating or being entertained"; hence) 1. *A visitor, guest.*—2. *An entertainer, a host* [perhaps for *hos-pit-s*; akin to Sans. root GHAS, "to eat"; pēt-o, "to seek"].

hos-pit-ālis, āle, adj. [hos-pes, hospit-is, "a host"] ("Of, or pertaining to, a *hospes*"; hence) *Hospitable.*

hos-tis, tis, comm. gen. ("The eating one"; hence, "a stranger or foreigner" entertained as a guest; hence) *An enemy, or foe, of one's country*;—Plur.: *The enemy* in collective force [prob. akin to Sans. root GHAS, "to eat"].

hīc, adv. [for *hoc*, adverbial neut. acc. of *hic*, "this"] 1. *To this place, hither.*—2. *To this point, matter, etc.; hither.*

hūm-ērus, ēri, m. *A shoulder* [akin to ἡμ-ος].

hūm-īlis, īle, adj. [hūm-us, "the ground"] ("Pertaining to the ground"; hence) *Humble, poor, insignificant* as to value.

hȳdrops, ὄpis, m. *The dropsy* [Gr. ὄδρωψ].

Hȳlæus, i, m. *Hylæus*; a centaur killed by Atalanta when offering violence to her [Τλαος, "Man of the Woods; Savage"].

Hȳmettus, i, m. *Hymettus*; a mountain near Athens famed for its honey and marble.—Hence, Hȳmettīus, īa, īum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Hymettus.*

Hȳperbōrē-us, a, um, adj. [Hȳperbōrē-i, "the Hyperborei"; a people of the extreme North] 1. *Of, or belonging to, the Hyperborei; Hyperborean.*—2. *Northern.*

Iber, ēris, m.: 1. *An Iberian* or *Spaniard*.—2. In collective force: *The Iberians, Spaniards*; Ode 20, 20.

Ibo, fut. ind. of īo.

Icārus, i, m. *Icarus*; see Dēdālēus.

ic-tus, tūs, m. [ic-o, "to strike"] ("A striking"; hence) *A stroke, blow.*

I-dem, ī-dem, ī-dem (Gen. ījusdem; Dat. īideim), pron. dem. [pronominal root I;

with demonstrative suffix dem] ("That very"; hence) 1. *The same.*—2. When something new is added respecting a person or thing already mentioned: *Likewise, also, too, moreover*; Ode 19, 27, etc.

Idōnēus, a, um, adj. *Fit, suitable*;—at Ode 19, 26 with follg. Dat. [§ 106, (3)].

i-gnārus, gnāra, gnārum, adj. [for in-gnārus; fr. īn, "not"; gnārus, "knowing"] With Gen. [§ 132]: *Not knowing; being ignorant of or unacquainted with.*

ign-ēus, īa, īum, adj. [ign-is, "fire"] ("Of, or belonging to, ignis"; hence) *Fiery, burning.*

ignis, is, m. *Fire* [akin to Sans. agni, "fire"].

i-gnōtus, gnōta, gnōtum, adj. [for in-gnōtus; fr. īn, "not"; gnōtus (= notus), "known"] 1. *Unknown.*—2. *Low-born, ignoble.*

il-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. [for in-lābor; fr. īn, "on"; lābor, "to glide"] ("To glide on"; hence) *To fall, or slip, down upon; to fall upon, etc.*;—at Ode 17, 27 follg. by Dat. [§ 106, a].

il-lācrīmābīlis, lācrīmābīle, adj. [for in-lācrīmābīlis; fr. īn, "not"; lācrīmābīlis, "for which tears are shed"] ("For which tears are not shed";

hence, "unwept"; hence) *Unmoved by tears, pitiless, inexorable.*

illapsus, a, um, P. perf. of *illabor*.

il-le, la, lud (Gen. *illius*; Dat. *illi*), pron. adj. [for *is-le*; fr. *is*] *That*.—As Subst. (of all genders and both numbers): *That person or thing; he, she, it, etc.*

imber, bris, m. *A heavy rain; a pelting shower or storm* [akin to Gr. *βυθός*].

im-mēmor, Gen. *mēmōris*, adj. [for *in-mēmor*; fr. *in*, "not"; *mēmor*, "mindful"] *Unmindful, heedless, regardless*;—at Ode 18, 19 with Gen. [§ 132].

im-mērens, *mērentis*, adj. [for *in-mērens*; fr. *in*, "not, un-"; *mērens*, "deserving"] *Undeserving, innocent.*

im-mītis, mīte, adj. [for *in-mītis*; fr. *in*, "not"; *mītis*, "ripe"] *Not ripe, unripe.*

im-piūs, pīa, pīum, adj. [for *in-piūs*; fr. *in*, "not"; *piūs*, "devout"] ("Not *pius*"; hence) *Wicked, impious; without respect for the deity, oaths, etc.; forsworn.*

im-pōno, pōstī, pōsītum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [for *in-pōno*; fr. *in*, "into"; *pōno*, "to put"] With Dat. [§ 106, a]: ("To put into"; hence) *Nautical t. t.: To put on board of*, etc.

impōsītūrus, a, um, P. fut. of *impōno*.

im-pōtēns, pōtentis, adj. [for *in-pōtēns*; fr. *in*, "not"; *pōtēns*, "powerful"] ("Not *potēns*"; hence) *Powerless, weak, feeble, impotent.*

im-prōvīsus, prōvīsa, prōvīsum, adj. [for *in-prōvīsus*; fr. *in*, "not"; *prōvīsus*, "foreseen"] *Not foreseen, unforeseen, unexpected.*

im-pūbēs, pūbēris and pūbīs, adj. [for *in-pūbēs*; fr. *in*, "not"; *pūbēs*, "of ripe age, grown up"] *Not of ripe age, not grown up, not arrived at manhood.*

In, prep. gov. abl. and acc.:

1. With Abl.: a. *In*.—b. *On*. *upon*.—2. With Acc.: a. *Into*.—b. *Upon*.—c. *Towards*.—d. Of time: (a) *Unto, till, until, up to*.—(b) *For* :—in horas, (*for the hours*, i. e.) *hour by hour*, etc.—e. *As it relates or refers to; in reference to, as to, over*.—f. To denote the object, design, etc.: *To, for*.—g. With Neut. adj. to form an adverbial expression: in præsens, *At present, for the present*, Ode 16, 25.

Ināchus, i, m. *Inachus*; the first king of Argos, which city he is supposed to have founded about B.C. 1856 [Gr. *Ινάχος*].

Inānis, e, adj. *Empty*, i. e. at Ode 20, 21 "without a corpse."

in-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēd-
ēre, 3. v. n. [in, "in"; cēdo, "to
go"] ("To go in or along";
hence) *To proceed, advance,
walk, etc.*

in-comptus, compta, com-
ptum, adj. [in, "not"; com-
ptus, "adorned"] *Not adorned,
ed, unadorned.*

in-crēdiblis, crēdibile, adj.
[in, "not"; crēdiblis, "to be
believed"] *Not to be believed,
incredible.*

in-dēcōrus, dēcōra, dēcōr-
um, adj. [in, "not, un-"; dēcōrus, "becoming"] *Un-
becoming, disgraceful, in-
glorious.*

in-doctus, docta, doctum,
adj. [in, "not, un-"; doctus,
"taught"] *Untaught; — at
Ode 6, 2 folld. by Inf. [§ 140,
4].*

in-dōm-ītus, īta, ītum, adj.
[in, "not"; dōm-o, "to tame"]
("Untamed"; hence) *That
cannot be checked or re-
strained; untameable.*

indulgēo, dulsi, dultum,
dulgēre, 2. v. n. With Dat.
[§ 106, (3)]: *To indulge or
humour; to yield, or give
way, to.*

in-ers, ertis, adj. [for in-ars;
fr. īn, "not"; ars, "art"]
("Not having, or without,
ars," in any employment;
hence, "inactive, sluggish";
hence) 1. Of persons: *With-
out resistance, or, in adverbial*

force, *unresistingly*.—2. Of
ice: *Motionless, inert.*

in-fam-is, e, adj. [in, "not";
fama, "(fair) fame"] ("Not
having *fama*"; hence) *Of ill
report, ill spoken of, abomin-
able, infamous.*

infēr-īs, īarum, f. plur.
[infēr-i, "the inhabitants of
the lower world, the dead"]
("Tbinge pertaining to the
inferi"; hence) *Sacrifices in
honour of the dead.*

in-fēs-tus, ta, tum, adj.
("Striking against"; hence)
1. *Hostile, inimical*.—2. Of cir-
cumstance: *Adverse, unfor-
tunate, etc.* [prob. for in-fe(n)d-
tus; fr. īn, "against"; ob-
solete fe(n)d-o, akin to Gr.
θέτω, θετώ, "to strike"].

infīmus, a, um, sup. adj.
*Lowest, whether actually or
figuratively.* (☞) Pos.: in-
fērus; Comp.: *infērior*.

in-form-is, e, adj. [in,
"not"; form-a, "shape"]
("Without shape, shapeless";
hence) *Hideous, horrid, foul,
filthy.*

in-gēn-īum, īi (Gen. sing.
ingēni, Ode 18, 9), n. [in,
"in"; GEN, root of gigno
(pass.), "to be born"] ("A
being born in" one; "that
which is inborn"; hence)
*Natural abilities, talents or
genius.*

in-gens, gentis, adj. [in,
"not"; gens, "a race or

kind"] ("That is not of its race or kind"; hence) *Vast, immense.*

In-amicus, *īmīca, īmīcum*, adj. [for *īn-amicus*; fr. *īn*, "not"; *āmīcus*, "friendly"] *Unfriendly, hostile*;—at Ode 2, 2 with Dat. [§ 106 (3)].

In-iqūns, *īqua, īquum*, adj. [for *īn-sequens*; fr. *īn*, "not"; *sequens*, "favourable"] Of persons or things in general: *Unfavourable, adverse, injurious, hurtful.*

In-op-s, gen. *īnōpis*, adj. [*īn*, "not"; (ops) *ōp-is*, "wealth"] *Without wealth; poor, needy, indigent.*

inquam (inquo), v. def. *To say.*

in-sēro, *sērūi, sertum, sērēre*, 3. v. a. [*īn*, "into"; *sēro*, "to bind"] ("To bind into"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, a]: *To place amongst.*

in-sign-is, *e*, adj. [*īn*, "upon"; *sign-um*, "a mark"] ("That has a mark upon" it; hence) *Remarkable, noted, distinguished.*

in-sōle-ns, *ntis*, adj. [*īn*, "not"; *sōlē-o*, "to be accustomed"] 1. *Unaccustomed, unusual.*—2. *Too great, immoderate.*—3. *Haughty, insolent.*

in-sons, *sontis*, adj. [*īn*, "not"; *sōns*, "guilty"] ("Guiltless"; hence) *Harmless; that does no hurt or commits no injury.*

in-sto, no perf. nor sup., *stāre*, 1. v. n. [*īn*, "upon"; *sto*, "to stand"] ("To stand upon"; hence) *To be close at hand or very near.*

in-tēg-er, *ra, rum*, adj. [for *īn-tāg-er*; fr. *īn*, "not"; *ta(n)g-o*, "to touch"] ("Untouched"; hence) 1. *Undiminished, whole, entire.*—2. *Untouched by love; heart-whole.*

inter-dūm, adv. [inter, "at intervals"; *dūm*, prob. = *dium*, acc. of obsol. *dius* (whence *diu*) = *dies*, "a day"] ("At intervals during the day"; hence) *Sometimes, occasionally.*

intēr-ēo, *īvi or īi, ītum, īre*, v. n. [inter, "among"; *ēo*, "to go"] ("To go among" other things, etc., so as to be no longer perceived; hence) *To perish.*

intērest; see *intersum*.

intēr-īor, *īus*, comp. adj. [obsol. *intēr-us*, "within"] *Inner, interior*;—at Ode 3, 8 = nearer to the wall of the wine-store.

inter-sum, *fūi, esse*, v. n. [inter, "between"; *sum*, "to be"] ("To be between"; hence, "to differ"; hence) Impers.: *intērest*, a. *There is a difference, etc.*—b. *It matters, etc.*

in-ton-sus, *sa, sum*, adj. [for *īn-ton-dūs*; fr. *īn*, "not"; *tond-ēo*, "to shear"] Of the

ancient Romans, who neither cut their hair nor shaved their beards: *Unshorn, bearded.*

in-torquēo, *torsi, tortum, torquēre*, 2. v. a. [in, "without force"; *torquēo*, "to twist"] ("To twist, twine," etc.; hence) Of the snakes of the Furies as Subject: With Dat. [§ 106, (a)]: *To twine, or wind, about; to entwine in.* — Pass. : *in-torquēor, tortus sum, torquēri.*

intortus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *intorquēo*.

intra, prep. gov. acc. [contr. fr. *intērā*, abl. sing. fem. of ob-sol. *intērus*, "within"] *Inside of, within.*

in-ul-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for *in-ulc-tus*; fr. in, "not"; *ulciscor*, "to avenge, to punish"] *Unavenged, unpunished; for whom, or which, vengeance has not been taken or punishment inflicted.*

invīdendus, a, un, Gerundive of *invīdēo*.

in-vīdēo, *vīdi, vīsum, vīdēre*, 2. v. a. and n. [in, in "augmentative" force; *vīdēo*, "to look at"] ("To look at or towards"; hence, with accessory notion of malevolence, "to look maliciously at"; hence) 1. *To envy.* — 2. With Dat.: *To feel envy at; to be envious of or on account of.*

invīd-ia, iæ, f. [invīd-us, "envious"] ("The quality of

the *invīdus*"; hence) *Envy, jealousy, grudge, hatred, ill-will.*

invī-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for *invīd-sus*; fr. *invīd-ēo*, "to hate"] *Hated, hateful.*

i-pse, psa, psum, pron. dem. [for *is-pse*; fr. *is*, "this, that"; with suffix *pse*] *Self, very, identical.* — As Personal pron.: a. *One's self, its own self.* — b. Of 3rd person: *Himself, herself, itself.*

ir-rētor-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for *in-retorqu-tus*; fr. in, "not"; *torqu-ēo*, "to turn round"] *Not turned round or back.*

Ita, adv. *In this way or manner; thus, so* [akin to Sans. *iti*].

Itāl-ia, iæ, f. *Italy*; a country of Southern Europe. — Hence, Itāl-us, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Italy; Italian*; — at Ode 7, 4 the I is short; at Ode 13, 18, long [acc. to some fr. *ītālōs* (whence Lat. *vitulus*, "a calf"), in reference to its breed of cattle, which was considered excellent: acc. to others fr. a man named *Italus*].

Itālus, a, um; see *Itāl-ia*.

i-ter, tīnēris, n. [ēo, "to go," through root I] ("The act of going"; hence) *A journey.*

i-ter-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [i-ter-um, "again, a second time"] 1. *To go over again*

or a second time; to repeat.—
2. To sing of, or celebrate in song, anew or again; to repeat the praises of, etc.

jäc-ēo, üi, ütum, ēre, 2. v. n.
To lie, lie down [akin to Sans. root yā, “to go”].

jäcūl-or, ätus sum, äri, 1. v. dep. [jäcūl-um, “a javelin”] (“To hurl a javelin at”; hence) To aim at, strive after.

jam, adv. [prob. = eam, acc. sing. fem. of is, “that”] 1. At that time; then.—2. At this time; now:—jam jam, (at this time, at this time; i. e.) at this very time, now at this very moment; Ode 20, 9.—3. Soon.—4. Already.

jö-cus, ci, m. (plur. jöci, m., and jöca, n.) Sport or sportiveness in words; mirth; a jest or joke [akin to Sans. root DJU, “to sport, play”].

jübē, pres. imperat. of jüb-éo.

jübēo, jussi, jussum, jüb-ēre, 2. v. a. To order, command, bid.

jū-dic-o, ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. n. [for jur-dic-o; fr. jus, jür-is, “law”; dic-o, “to point out”] (“To point out what is law”; hence) To investigate judicially; to judge; to pass judgment.

jügērum, i (Abl. Sing. jügēre and jügēro; in Plur., acc. to third declension), n.

A juger; a measure of land containing 28,800 square feet, or about two-thirds of an English acre, which contains 43,560 square feet; commonly translated acre.

jüg-um, i, n. [JUG, root of jungo, “to join”] (“That which joins”; hence) 1. A yoke of animals.—2. The yoke of subjection or dominion;—at Ode 6, 2 in plur.—3. Of a mountain: A height, summit.

Jügurtha, æ, m. Jugurtha; a king of Numidia conquered by Marius, who led him as a captive in his triumph, and afterwards threw him into prison, where he was starved to death.

jungo, junxi, junctum, jung-ēre, 3. v. a.: 1. To join.—2. Of animals: To yoke [akin to Gr. ζύγιον, root of ζεύγνυμι; and to Sans. root yuj].

Jü-no, nōnis, f. (“She of heaven”) Juno; the daughter of Saturn and wife of Jupiter. In the Trojan war she was a strong supporter of the Greeks [akin to Sans. dyo or dyu, “heaven”; cf. Ju in Ju-piter].

Jü-piter, Gen. Jövis, m. (“Heaven’s father”) Jupiter; a son of Saturn, and mythic king of the heathen celestial deities; see also Jüno [akin to Sans. dyu, “heaven”; Lat. pater, “father”].

jü-s, ris, n. (“That which

(morally) joins, or unites"; hence) *Law*, whether human, natural, or divine;—at Ode 8, 1 *jus pejeratum* = *perjurium*, *perjury*, as a violation of divine law [akin to Sans. root *yu*, "to bind"].

Justitia, *æ*, f. [justitia, "justice"] *Justitia* or *Justicia*; the goddess of justice.

jūvenc-a, *æ*, f. [*jūvenc-us*, "young"] Of cattle: *A young cow, a heifer*;—at Ode 5, 6 figuratively of a maiden.

jūvenc-us, *i*, *m*. [id.] Of persons: *A young lad, a youth; a son* in reference to parents; Ode 8, 21.

1. *jūvēn-is*, *is*, adj. comm. gen. *Young*. — As Subst.: *jūvēnis*, *is*, *m*.: a. *A young person, a youth*.—b. *A son*:—*juvenes Telluris, the sons of Tellus* (or *Mother Earth*) = *the Giants*, Ode 12, 7 [akin to Sans. *yuvan*, "young"].

2. *jūvēnis*, *is*; see 1. *jūvēnis*.

jūven-tas, *tatis*, f. [*jūvēn-is*, "young"] ("The state, or condition, of the *jūvēnis*"; hence) *Youth*;—at Ode 11, 6 personified as a goddess.

1. *lāb-or*, *ōris*, *m*. ("The act of acquiring, or taking"; hence) *Labour, toil* [akin to Sans. root *LABH*, "to acquire"; Gr. *λαβ*, root of *λα(μ)β-άνω*, "to take"].

2. *lābor*, *lapsus sum, lābi*, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To fall, fall down* from a place, etc.—2. Of time: *To glide, or glide onwards* [akin to Sans. root *LAMB*, "tō fall"].

lābōr-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1*. v. n. [*lābor*, "labour"] 1. With Inf.: *To labour, toil, make efforts, etc., to do, etc.*—2. *To be in peril, danger, etc.*; Ode 9, 7.

lāo, *lactis*, n. *Milk* [prob. for *mlact*, akin to Sans. root *MBH*, "to rub, to stroke"; and so, "the thing rubbed or stroked," i. e. from the udder; also akin to *γάλα*, *γάλακτος*].

Lācēna, *æ*, f. adj. *Lacedæmonian, Spartan*. — As Subst.: *A Lacedæmonian, or Spartan, woman*.

lād-esso, *essivi or essii*, *essitum, essēre*, 3. v. a. ("To bite eagerly, to mangle"; hence, "to attack, assault"; hence) With Acc. of person and Acc. of thing [§ 98]: *To impetrone one for something* [akin to Gr. *δάκνε*; Sans. root *DAÇ*, "to bite"].

Lācon, *ōnis*, *m. adj. Laconian, Lacedæmonian, Spartan* [Gr. *Λάκων*].

Lācōn-īcus, *īca, īcum*, adj. [Lācōn-es, "the Laconians," etc.] = *Lācon*.

lac-rīma, *rīmæ*, f. (old form "dac-rīma") ("The biting thing") *A tear* [akin to Gr.

δάκ-ρυ; and Sans. root **DAÇ**; see *läcesso*].

läcūn-ar, áris, n. [läcūn-a, in the sense of “a hollow”] (“A thing pertaining to a *lacuna*”; hence) *A panelled, or fretted, ceiling; a ceiling with indented compartments.*

läcous, ús, m. *A lake* [akin to **λάκκος**, “a pit, a pond”].

läet-Itia, itiæ, f. [läet-us, “joyous”] (“The state of the *lætus*”; hence) *Joyousness, joy.*

läet-or, ätus sum, äri, l. v. dep. n. [läet-us, “joyful”] *To be joyful or joyous; to rejoice, be glad.*

läetus, a, um, adj. *Joyful, joyous* [prob. akin to Sans. root **LAS**, “to shine”; also, “to delight”].

Läläge, es, f. *Lalage*; the name of a girl mentioned by Horace [λαλαγή, “prattle”].

lamna (lämina), æ, f. *A thin sheet of metal, etc.*;—at Ode 2, 2 a contemptuous term for the precious metals.

läñ-a, æ, f. *Wool*;—at Ode 16, 37 in plur. [Gr. **λῆν-ος**, Doric **λᾶν-ος**; or **λάχυ-η**].

langu-Idus, ida, idum, adj. [längu-ëo, “to be languid”] *Languid, faint, weary.*

langu-or, öris, m. [id.] (“Languor”; hence) *Sickness, disease, illness.*

Läpithæ, árum, m. plur. *The Lapithæ; a people of*

Thessaly inhabiting the mountainous district in the neighbourhood of Olympus and Pelion, especially noted for their combat with the Centaurs at the marriage of Pirithous, the king of the Lapithæ [prob. akin to Sans. root **LAP**, “to talk,” “The (big) Talkers,” “The Swaggerers”; cf. **λαπ-ίζω**, “to swagger”; *i. e.* “to talk big”].

läquëatus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *läquëo*.

läqu-ëo, èävi, èatum, èäre, 1. v. a. [läc-us (lac = laqu), “a hollow place”] (“To make a *lacus*” in anything; hence) *To make, or adorn with, panels in a ceiling, etc.; to panel, to adorn with fretwork.*—Pass.: **läqu-ëor**, èatus sum, èäre.

largior, us, comp. adj.; see **largus**.—As Subst.: **largjöra**, um, n. plur. *More abundant things or gifts.*

larg-us, a, um, adj. (“Large”; hence) *Abundant, copious, plentiful.* ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: **largjör**; (Sup.: **larg-issimus**) [prob. akin to Sans. **dṛgh-a** (for original *dargh-a*), “long”].

lasc-ivus, iva, ivum, adj. (“Bounding, leaping”; hence) *Frisking, playful, frolicsome, sportive.*

lassus, a, um, adj. *Faint, weary, tired*;—at Ode 6, 7

folld. by Respective Gen. [Notes to Syntax, p. 139, *E*, (2)].

lät-e, adv. [lät-us, "wide"] ("After the manner of the *latus*"; hence) 1. *Widely*.—2. *On all sides, far and wide, extensively*. ~~Comp.~~ Comp. : lät-iūs; (Sup. : lät-issiūne).

Lätinus, a, um; see **Lät-iūm**.

Lätium, iū, n. *Latium* (now *Campagna di Roma* and a part of *Terra di Lavoro*); a country of Italy in which Rome was situate.—Hence, **Lät-inus**, īna, inum, adj. *Latin*.

lätius; see **lätē**.

1. **latus**, a, um, adj. *Broad, wide* [akin to Gr. πλατύς; Sans. *prithu*].

2. **latus**, ēris, n. ("The extended thing"; hence) 1. *A side*, whether of persons or things.—2. Part for the whole: *A body* [prob. akin to 1. **latus**].

laud-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [laus, laud-is, "praise"] *To praise, commend, extol, laud*.

laurēa, æ; see **laurēus**.

laurēus, .æ, ēum, adj. [laur-us, "a laurel"] *Of, or belonging to, a laurel*.—As Subst.: **laurēa**, æ, f. = **laurēus**.

laurus, i and ūs, f. *A laurel-tree, laurel*.

lävo, lävāvi and lävi, läv-ātum and lautum and lötum, läväre and läväre, 1. and 3. v. a. *To wash, bathe some object* [akin to λούω].

lēnis, e, adj. ("Soft, smooth"; hence) *Moderate, gentle, not violent*.

lēn-Iter, adv. [lēn-is, "gentle"] ("After the manner of the *lenis*"; hence) *Gently*.

len-tus, ta, tum, adj. ("Embracing, clinging"; hence) 1. *Lasting, constant, enduring*.—2. In character, etc.: *Easy, calm, unconcerned* [akin to Sans. root LIṄG, "to embrace"].

lēo, ḥonis, m. *A lion* [Gr. λέων].

lē-tum (-thum), ti, n. ("That which melts or dissolves"; hence) *Dissolution, death* [akin to Gr. δέλεθος, "destruction"; Sans. root LIṄ, "to melt"].

lēvfor, us; see 2. **lēvis**.

1. **lēvis**, e, adj.: 1. *Smooth*.—2. *Unwrinkled, free from wrinkles, with smooth brow*; Ode 11, 6.—3. *Polished, bright, shining*.—N.B. At Ode 7, 21 the meaning of *levia* must be referred to either 1 or 3 according to the view taken of the meaning of *ciboria* as given in the article on that word [Gr. λεῖψος].

2. **lēvis**, e, adj. ("Light-moving"; hence) 1. *Of sleep*:

Light, gentle, easy, mild.—2. Of the plectrum: *Light, gay, joyous.*—3. With Inf.: *Easy* to be done, etc.; Ode 4, 11.

~~Light~~ Comp.: *lēv-īor*; (Sup.: *lēv-issimus*) [akin to Gr. *λέχ-ος*; Sans. *lagh-ū*].

lēv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [2. *lēv-is*, "light"] ("To make something *levis*"; hence) 1. *To take away, remove.*—2. *To lessen, diminish, alleviates.*—3. *To console, comfort;*—at Ode 18, 38 *lōvāre* is dependent on *ōboātus*.

lex, lēgia, f. [= *leg-s*; fr. *lēg-o*, "to read"] ("That which is read"; hence, "a bill," i. e. a proposition reduced to writing and read (to the people) with a view to its being passed into law; hence) *A law*.

1. *liber*, bri, m. ("The bark" of a tree; hence) *A book*, as written upon prepared bark.

2. *Liber*, īri, m. *Liber*; an old Italian deity, sometimes (as in Horace) regarded as identical with *Bacchus*.

libra, s, f.: 1. *A pair of scales; a balance.*—2. As a constellation: *Libra*, or *The Scales*; Ode 17, 17. In astrology the influence of *Libra* was considered favourable.

libyā, s, f. *Libya, Africa* [Gr. *Λιβύη*].

līc-ō, ūi, ūtum, ūre (usually only in 3rd pers. sing. and inf.

mood), 2. v. n. ("To be allowable or permissible"; hence) Imper.: *līcet*, etc., (*It*) *is permitted or allowed.*

līcet; see *līcō*.

Licinius, ūi, m. *Licinius*, with the cognomen of *Murēna*, brother of the *Proculeius* mentioned at Ode 2, 5.

līc-tor, tōris, m. [for *līc-tor*; fr. *līg-o*, "to bind"] ("Binder") *Lictor*, the name given to the attendants on the greater Roman magistrates. Twelve of them were assigned to each consul, before whom they walked in line bearing, individually, a bundle of rods in which an axe was placed. Their name is supposed to have been given them from their having to bind criminals previous to execution. Amongst their duties was that of removing out of the road (*summōvēre*) such persons as stood in the way of the consuls; and to this Horace alludes when using the expression *neque summōvet curas*; while further still the poet intimates that not even consular rank can deliver men from cares and anxieties.

līcymnia, s, f. *Licymnia*, supposed to be the name under which Horace represents *Terentia*, the wife of *Msecēnas*.

lig-num, ni, n. ("That which is consumed by fire"; hence, "fire-wood"; hence) *Wood in general, a log*;—at Ode 13, 11 Horace applies the term to the tree (*arbos*) mentioned at line 8 [akin to Sans. root DAH, "to consume by fire"].

limes, itis, m. ("A connecting way, or path," between two fields; hence) *A boundary, limit between two fields; a landmark*.

linquendus, a, um, Gerundive of linquo.

linquo, liqui, lictum, linquere, 3. v. a. *To leave, quit, depart from* [akin to Sans. root BICHI, and Gr. *λεῖν*].

liqu-Idus, Ida, Idum, adj. [liqu-ēo, "to be liquid"] ("Being liquid"; hence, "flowing, fluid"; hence) *Of the sky, etc.: Clear, bright, calm, serene.*

li-tus, tōria, n. [prob. LI, root of li-no, "to overspread"] ("That which is overspread," esp. by the sea; hence) *The sea-shore, beach, strand.*

littius, tī, m. ("An augur's staff"; hence, from its shape) *A trumpet or clarion, used by the cavalry [usually regarded as an Etruscan word, signifying "crooked"]*.

liv-Idus, Ida, Idum, adj. [liv-ēo, "to be of a leaden, or blue, colour"] *Of a leaden colour; bluish, blue.*

lōe-o, ēvi, ētum, īre, 1. v. a. [lōe-us, "a place"] ("To place"; hence) *To place, or put, out on contract; to contract for.*—Pass. : lōe-or, ītus sum, īri.

lōcū-plē-s, tī, adj. [for loco-ple-ts; fr. locus, (uncontr. gen.) loco-i, "landed property"; ple-o, "to fill"] ("Full of landed property"; hence) 1. *Rich in lands.*—2. *Rich, wealthy, opulent.*

lōe-us, i, m. (plur. lōci, m. and lōca, n.) ("That which is put, placed, or situate"; hence) *A place, spot, etc.* [prob. akin to Gr. root λεχ, "to put"].

long-e, adv. [long-us, (in time) "long"] 1. *Long, for a long time.*—2. Comp. : *Longer, any longer.* ~~Comp.~~ Comp. : long-ius; (Sup. : long-issime). longius; see longe.

long-us, a, um, adj. : 1. *Long* in extent or space.—2. In time : *Long, of long duration or continuance* [akin to Sans. dṛgha, "long"].

lūc-Idus, Ida, Idum, adj. [lūc-ēo, "to shine"] 1. *Shining, bright, glittering.*—2. Neut. sing. as adv. : *Brightly, brilliantly, dazzlingly, splendidly.*

Lūcīnus (with or without lacus), i, m. *The Lucrine Lake* (now *Lago Lucrino*), on the coast of Campania, near Baiae.

lu-crum, cri, n. [lū-o, "to

pay"] ("That which serves for paying"; hence) *Gain, profit.*

lue-tus, tūs, m. [for *lug-tus*; fr. lūg-ēo, "to mourn," etc.] *Mourning, sorrow, grief; —at Ode 20, 22 in plur.*

lūd-o, lūsi, lūsum, lūdēre, 3. v. n. [lūd-us, "play"] 1. *To play, sport, frisk, frolic.* —2. *To sport, amuse one's self, etc.*

lū-dus, di, m. *Play, sport* [prob. akin to Sans. root LAS, "to sport"].

lūg-ubris, ubre, adj. [lūg-ēo, "to mourn"] ("That causes mourning, disastrous"; hence) *Mournful, sorrowful.*

lū-na, næ, f. [for *luc-na*; fr. lūc-ēo, "to shine"] ("The shining one"; hence) *The moon.*

lu-strum, stri, n. [lū-o, "to wash"] ("That which washes or expiates"; hence, "an expiatory offering" which was made for the whole Roman people by the Censors every fifth year after the completion of the Census; hence) *A space of five years.*

Lycurgus, i, m. *Lycurgus*; a king of the Edōnes who prohibited the worship of Bacchus, and ordered all the vines in his dominions to be destroyed. For this the god afflicted him with madness, under the influence of which

he killed his son, and according to some accounts maimed himself. Other accounts state that he was struck with blindness; and others, again, that he was imprisoned in a rock [Gr. Λυκοῦργος, "Wolf-destroyer"].

Lýde, ēs, f. *Lydē*; a woman's name.

lympha, m, f. ("A water-nymph"; hence) *Water* [Gr. νύμφη].

lynx, lyncis, comm. gen. *A lynx* [Gr. λύγξ].

lýra, m, f. : 1. *A lute or lyre.* —2. *Lyric poetry, song* [Gr. λύρα].

Mæcēnas, ātis, m. *Mæcen-as* (*Caius Cilnius*); a Roman knight and statesman; the friend of the Emperor Augustus and patron of Horace.

mærēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. [akin to mīser, "wretched"] *To be sad or sorrowful for; to mourn over; to grieve or lament on account of.*

mæs-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for mær-tus; fr. mær-ēo, "to be sad"] *Sad, sorrowful, mournful.*

mäg-is, comp. adv. [akin to mag-nus] *More, in a greater degree.*

mag-nus, na, num, adj. *Great, in the fullest sense of the term.* ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: māj-

or; (Sup. : *maximus*) [root MAG, akin to Gr. *μέγ-ας*, Sans. *mah-a*, “great”; fr. root MAGH, “to be great, to be powerful”].

mājor, us; see *magnus*.

mā-la, lœ, f. [for *mand-la*; fr. *mand-o*, “to eat”] (“The eating thing”; hence) *A jaw-bone, cheek-bone, jaw*.

māl-e, adv. [mäl-us, “bad”] (“After the manner of the *malus*”; hence) *Badly, ill*.

māl-i-gn-us, a, um, adj. *Ill-disposed, malignant, envious, malicious* [mäl-us, “bad, evil”; (i) connecting vowel; and either *GEN* (with *e* elided), root of *gigno*, in pass. force, “to be born,” and so, “born bad”;—or Sans. *jñā*, “knowing,” fr. root JÑĀ, “to know,” and so, “ill-knowing”].

mālōbāthron (-um), i, n. *Malobathron*, or *malebathrum*; oil obtained from the plant of the same name [Gr. *υαλόβαθρον*].

mālum, i; see *mālus*.

māl-us, a, um, adj. (“Dirty, black”; hence) 1. *Bad* of its kind.—2. *Unfortunate, adverse, calamitous*.—As Subst.: *mālum*, i, n. *A trouble, misfortune, calamity* [akin to Sans. *mal-as*, “dirty”; Gr. *μέλ-ας*, “black”].

mān-ēo, si, sum, ēre, 2. v. n. and a.: 1. *Neut.* : *To stay, or remain, anywhere*.—2. *Act.* :

(“To wait for”; hence) *To await a person as his fate, condition, etc.* [Gr. *μέν-ω*].

māno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To flow*.

mā-nus, nūs, f. (“The measuring thing”; hence) *A hand* [akin to Sans. root MĀ, “to measure”].

māre, is, n. *The sea* [akin to Sans. *वारि*, “water”].

mārīt-us, i, m. [märit-us, “married”] *A married man, a husband*.

mar-mor, mōris, n. [prob. for mar-mar; fr. mar-e, replicated] (“The sea”; hence, from the glistening appearance of the sea) *Marble*.

Mar-s, tis, m.: 1. *Mars*; the mythic god of war, and fabled father of Romulus and Remus.—2. a. *War, battle, etc.*—b. *Warfare*.

Mars-us, a, um, adj. [Mars-i, “the Marsi”; a very brave and determined people of Latium] *Of, or belonging to, the Marsi; Marsian*.

Massic-um, i, n. [Massic-us; “Of, or belonging to, Massicus” (now “Monte Massico or Masso”); a mountain in Campania, celebrated for its wine] *Massic wine*.

mā-ter, tris, f. *A mother* [akin to Gr. *μήτηρ*; Sans. *mā-tri*; fr. root MĀ, in meaning of “to produce”; and so “the producer”].

mātūr-o, āvi, ātum, are, 1. v. n. [mātūr-us, "speedy, quick"] ("To make *maturus*"; hence) *To speed, hasten, make haste.*

mātūrus, a, um, adj. (Of fruits, etc.: "Ripe, mature"; hence, "seasonable"; hence)

Early;—Comp.: *Too early, premature*; Ode 17, 6. ~~too~~ Comp.: mātūr-ior; (Sup.: mātūr-issimus).

Maur-us, a, um, adj. [Mauri, "the Moors"; the people of Mauritania] *Moorish, Mauritanian*.

mēcum = cum me; see cum.

mēdiōcr-itas, ītatis, f. [mēdiōcr-is, "middling"] ("The state of the *mediocris*"; hence) *A middle state, or condition, between two extremes; a mean.*

1. mēd-ius, īa, īum, adj.: 1. *Middle, mid.*—2. *The middle of* that denoted by the subst. with which it is in attribution. —3. *Coming between, interposing.*—As Subst.: mēdius, īi, m. *An umpire, arbitrator* [akin to Gr. μέσος; Sans. madh-yas].

2. mēdius, īi; see 1. mēdius.

1. Mēdus, ī, m. *A Mede, Parthian*;—Plur.: *The Medes, the Parthians*.

2. Mēdus, ī, m. *The Medus* (now *Polwar*); a river of Persia flowing into the Araxes.

—N.B. By some it is considered that *Medium* at Ode 9, 21 is an adj. = *Median*; and that *Medium flumen* = the Euphrates [Gr. Μῆδος].

mēl, mellis, n. *Honey*;—at Odes 6, 15; 19, 12 in plur. [akin to Gr. μέλι].

mēlius, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of mēlior, "better"] *In a better way, better.*

mēmento, sing. pres. imperat. of mēmīni.

mēs-mēn-i, isse, v. *defect.* [for men-men-i, reduplicated fr. Lat. root MEN; see mens] *To bear in mind, remember, recollect.*

mēnd-ax, ācis, adj. [for ment-ax; fr. ment-ior, "to lie"] ("Given, or prone, to lying"; hence) *False, deceptive.*

mēn-s, tis, f. ("The thinking"; hence) *The mind, as being the seat of thought* [Lat. root MEN; akin to Sans. mānas, "mind"; fr. root MAN, "to think"; cf. also Gr. μένος].

mēn-sa, ssa, f. [root MEN, whence men-sus, part. perf. of mētior, "to measure"] ("The measured thing"; hence) *A table of any kind.*

mēn-sis, sis, m. [root MEN, whence men-sus, part. perf. of mētior, "to measure"] ("The measuring thing"; hence) *A month, as a measure of time.*

mēn-tum, ti, n. [for min-

tum; fr. *m̄n-or*, "to project"] ("The projecting thing"; hence) *A chin*.

Merc-ūrīus, *ūrī*, m. [merx, *merc-is*, "merchandise"] ("The one pertaining to merchandise") *Meroury*; the son of Jupiter and Maia, grandson of Atlas, god of merchandise, traders, *etc.*, and the messenger of the celestial gods, especially of Jupiter; in this latter capacity he was regarded as the god of dexterity in speaking and of eloquence, and of learning and learned men in general.—Hence, *Mercūrī-alis*, *ālē*, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Meroury; under the protection of Meroury*, as the god of learning; *Ode 17*, 29.

m̄r-um, *i*, n. [m̄r-us, "pure"] *Pure wine*; i. e. not mixed with water.

Mētillus, *i*, m. *Metellus* (*Q. Cæcilius*); consul prior (see *consul*) B.C. 59, in which year the first triumvirate—viz. that of Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus—was formed. The narrative of Pollio commenced from this point of history; *Ode 1*, 1.

m̄t-o, *āvī*, *ātum*, *ārē*, 1. v. a. *To measure*.—Pass. : **m̄t-or**, *ātus sum*, *ārī* [root *MET*, akin to Sans. root *MĀ*, "to measure"].

m̄tūendus, *a*, *um*, Gerundive of *m̄tūo*.

m̄tū-o, *m̄tūi*, *m̄tūtum*, *m̄tūre*, 3. v. a. and n. [m̄tus, uncontr. gen. *m̄tū-is*, "fear"] 1. *To fear, dread*.—2. With Dat.: *To fear for, or on account of*; *Ode 8*, 21.—3. With Inf.: *To fear to do, etc.*

m̄tus, *ūs*, m. *Fear, dread*. **m̄d-us**, *a*, *um*, pron. poss. [me, acc. sing. of *ēgo*, "I"] *Of, or belonging to, me; my, mine*.—As *Subat*: *m̄dum*, 1, n. *My affair, my concern*.

m̄lles, *ītis*, comm. gen.: 1. *A soldier*.—2. In collective force: *The soldiery*.

m̄līt-ia, *īa*, f. [m̄līt-o, "to serve as a soldier"] ("A serving as a soldier"; hence) 1. *Military service*.—2. *Warfare*.

m̄n-ax, *ācīs*, adj. [m̄n-or, "to threaten"] 1. *Prone to threaten; full of threats or menaces*.—2. *Threatening, menacing*.

m̄nīmum, sup. adv. [adverbial neut. of *m̄nīmus*, "least"] ("In the least degree"; hence) *Not at all, by no means*.

1. **m̄n-a-or**, *ātus sum*, *ārī*, 1. v. dep. ("To project forth, overhang"; hence) *To threaten, menace*.

2. **m̄n-or**, *ūs*, comp. adj. [akin to *m̄n-ōo*] 1. *Smaller, lesser*.—2. Of rank, *etc.*: With Abl.: *Inferior to, not equal to*.

mīn-ēo, üi, ütum, üere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To lessen, diminish, etc.*—2. *To waste away, etc.* [root **MIN**, akin to Gr. *μινθεω*].

mīr-e, adv. [mīr-us, “wonderful”] (“After the manner of the *mirus*”; hence) *Wonderfully, marvellously, exceedingly.*

mī-ror, rātus sum, rāri, 1. v. dep. (“To smile upon” in token of approval, etc.; hence) 1. *To admire.*—2. Folld. by clause as Object; *To wonder, or marvel, that*; Ode 13, 30 [akin to Sans. root **SMI**, “to smile”].

mīr-us, a, um, adj. [mīr-or, “to wonder”] *Wonderful, marvellous*:—quid mirum? (what is wonderful; i. e.) *What wonder? what marvel?* Ode 13, 33.

mīs-er, ēra, ērum, adj. [prob. [akin to mār-ēo, “to be sad”; mās-tus, “sad”] *Wretched, miserable.*

mīsēr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [mīser, “wretched”] (“To be wretched for,” or on account of, “some person or thing”; hence) *To pity, compassionate, commiserate.*

mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. (“To allow, or cause, to go”; hence) 1. *To send.*—2. *To dismiss, send away, remove from the mind, etc.*

mō-dus, di, m. (“The measuring thing”; hence) 1. *Bound, limit, end.*—2. In poetry: Plur.: a. *Measure, metre.*—b. *Poems, verses.*—3. *A way, method, manner, mode*;—at Ode 1, 2 modos = *operations of war, or schemes which led to war* [akin to Sans. root **MĀ**, “to measure”; Gr. *μέτρον*, “a measure”].

mōlēs, is, f.: 1. *An immense, or vast, mass; a huge bulk.*—2. *An immense structure; a huge pile of building.*

mol-lis, le, adj.: 1. *Soft.*—2. Of poetry or music: *Soft, gentle.*—3. Of complaints, etc.: *Effeminate, weak, not worthy of a man* [akin to Sans. **mrid-**u, “soft,” fr. root **MRID**, “to rub, crush”].

mon-s, tis, m. [for min-s; fr. mīn-ēo, “to project”] (“That which projects, or juts forth”; hence) *A mountain.*

mōra, æ, f. *Delay.*

mōr-ior, tūus sum, i, 3. v. dep. *To die* [akin to Sans. root **MRI**, “to die”].

mōritūrus, a, um, P. fut. of mōrīor.

mōr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [mōr-a, “delay”] *To delay, tarry, linger.*

mor-s, tis, f. [mōr-ior] (“A dying”; hence) *Death.*

mōs, ūris, m. [prob. for

me-os; fr. mē-o, “to go”] (“The going” one’s own way; hence, “a person’s will”; hence) 1. *Practice, usage, custom, habit, manner*.—2. Abl. with follg. Gen.: *In, or after, the manner of* that which is specified by the Gen.

mō-tus, tūs, m. [for *mov-tus*; fr. mōv-ēo, “to move”] (“A moving”; hence) *A motion, rising, tumult, etc.*

mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. (“To cause to go”; hence) 1. *To move*.—2. *Mentally, etc.: To move, affect* [akin to Sans. root mī, “to go”].

moz, adv.: 1. *Soon, present-ly, directly*.—2. *By and by*.

mūg-īo, ivi and īi, ītum, īre, 4. v. n. Of cattle: *To low, bellow* [akin to Gr. μυκ-δω].

multo; see multus.

mul-tus, ta, tum, adj.: 1. Sing.: *Much*; — Abl. neut., multo, as Abl. of measure [§ 118]: *By much, by far*.—2. Plur.: *Many, numerous*.—As Subst.: multa, örum, n. plur. *Many things*.

mūnia (only in Nom. and Acc.), n. plur. *Duties, functions, etc.*

mūnus, ēris, n.: 1. *An office, duty*.—2. *A gift, present*.

mūrex, Ycis, m. (“The murex,” a fish yielding a purple dye; hence) *Purple dye, purple*.

murmur, üris, n.: 1. *A murmur*.—2. Of wind instruments: *A crashing, crash, blast, roar*.

Mūsa, æ, f. *A Muse*; one of the nine goddesses who presided over music, poetry, and the liberal arts in general. The Muse who presided over tragedy was Melpōmēnē [Gr. Μελπομένη].

mū-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. freq. [for *mov-to*; fr. mōv-ēo, “to move”] (“To move much” from its place; hence) 1. *To change, alter*.—2. *To change, transform*.—3. *To exchange, interchange*.

mūt-ūus, ūa, ūum, adj. [mūt-o, “to change”; hence, “to interchange, exchange”] (“Interchanged, exchanged”; hence) *Mutual, reciprocal*.

Mygdōn-īus, īa, īum, adj. (Mygdōn-es, “the Mygdones”; a Thracian people who settled in Phrygia] *Of, or belonging to, the Mygdones; Mygdonian; Phrygian*.

myrtus, i, f.: 1. *A myrtle* or *myrtle-tree*.—2. *A myrtle bough*.—3. *A myrtle wreath* [Gr. μύρτος].

Mystes, æ, m. *Mystes*; a friend of that Valgīus, to whom Ode 9 is addressed [Gr. Μύρτης, “One initiated”].

nardus, i, f. (“Nard, spike-nard”; hence) *Nard-balsam, nard-oil* [Gr. νάρδος].

nāris, is, f. ("A nostril"; hence, "a nose"; hence) Plur.: Of that which is inhaled by the nose: *Scent, scents* [akin to nāsua, and Sans. *nāśa*, "a nose"].

nā-scōr, tus sum, sci, 3. v. dep. [for gna-scōr; fr. root GNA, another form of GEN; root of gigno] 1. *To be born*.—2. Of parentage or descent: *To be born, sprung, or descended from*;—at Ode 3, 21 folld. by *āb*;—at Ode 4, 19 with Abl. of "Origin" [§ 123].—3. Of feathers as Subj.: *Tb spring up, arise, grow*; Ode 20, 11.

nāt-ālis, āle, adj. [nāt-us, "birth"] Of place: *Of, or belonging to, one's birth; natal*.

1. nā-tus, i, m. [nā-scōr, "to be born"] ("He that is born"; hence) *A son*;—Plur.: *Children*, collectively, both male and female.

2. nātus, a, ur, P. perf. of nascōr.

nāvis, is, f. *A ship, vessel* [akin to Gr. *ναῦς*; Sans. *naus*, "a ship"].

nāvita (nāuta), ā, m. *A sailor, seaman* [Gr. *ναῦτης*].

1. ne, adv. and conj.: 1. Adv.: *No, not*.—2. Conj.: *That not; lest* [prob. akin to Sans. *na*, "not"].

2. ne, enclitic and interrogative particle: 1. In direct ques-

tions joined to the Indicative, it throws emphasis on the word to which it is attached, but is without any English equivalent.—2. In indirect questions with Subj.: *Whether: —ne . . . an, whether . . . or whether*.

nec; see nēque.

nē-fas, n. indecl. [ne, "not"; fas, "divine law"] ("That which is contrary to *fas*"; hence) *An impious, or wicked, deed; wickedness*.

nē-fastus, fasta, fastum, adj. [ne, "not"; fastus, "on which it is allowed to speak"] ("On which it is not allowed to speak"; hence, "profane, impious"; hence) *Unlucky, inauspicious*;—at Ode 13, 1 *nefasto die* is Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].

nēgāro, fur nēgāvēro, fut. perf. ind. of nēgo.

nē-g-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To say no to"; hence) 1. *To deny*.—2. *To refuse*.—Pass.: nē-g-or, ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root *अह* (h=gh), "to say"; with Lat. *ne*, "no," prefixed].

nēnīa, ā, f. ("A funeral song or dirge" setting forth the praises of the deceased; hence) *An elegy, or song, of praise* [prob. akin to Gr. *νηνύ-έω*, "to heap up"; and so "a heaping up" of praise and commendation].

něpos, ōtis, m. (and f.): 1. *A grandson, grandchild.*—2. Plur.: *Descendants* [for nepot-s; akin to Sans. *nepat*].

ně-que (contr. nec), conj. [ne, "not"; que, "and"] *And not; neither* :—neque . . . neque (nec . . . nec), *neither . . . nor* :—nec . . . nec . . . nec, *neither . . . nor . . . nor*; Ode 12, 17 *sq.*

ně-solo, scivi or scī, scitum, scire, *A. v. a.* [ně, "not"; scio, "to know"] *Not to know, to be ignorant.*

niger, gra, grum, adj. *Black, dark.*

ně-hil (contr. nill), n. indecl. [for ne-hilum; fr. ne, "not"; hilum (= filum), "a thread"] ("Not a thread"; hence) *Nothing.*—In adverbial force: *In no degree or respect; not at all.*

nīl; see nīhil. *nimb-us*, i, m. ("A violent rain-storm"; hence) *A black rain-cloud, a thunder-cloud* [akin to rīph-w, "to snow," or rīw-rw, "to wash"].

nīmī-um, adv. [nīmī-us, "too much"] *Too much; too.*

nīmīus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Too much.*—2. With Abl. of thing: *Excessive, immoderate, intemperate in anything.*

Niphātes, *ə*, m. *Niphātes*; a mountain-range in Armenia, the summits of which are clad in perpetual snow.

nī-si, conj. [nī (= ně), "not"; si, "if"] *If not; i.e. unless, except.*

nītens, ntis: 1. P. pres. of nītē.—2. Pa.: *Shining, bright, glittering, etc.*

nīt-ō, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To shine, or be bright; to glitter, glister.*

nīt-idus, ūda, ūdum, adj. [nīt-ēo, "toshine"] ("Shining, glittering," etc.; hence) *Of persons: Beautiful, handsome, elegant, etc.*

nīv-ēus, ūa, ūum, adj. [nix, nīv-is, "snow"] ("Of, or belonging to, nix"; hence) *Snowy, snow-white.*

nōcēns, ntis: 1. P. pres. of nōcēo.—2. Pa.: *Hurtful, injurious.*

nōcē-ō, ūi, ūtum, ēre, 2. v. n. With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To harm, hurt, injure* [akin to Sans. root NĀÇ, "to perish"].

nōct-uraus, urna, urnum, adj. [nox, noct-is, "night"] *Of, or belonging to, the night; nocturnal.*

nōd-us, i, m. ("The thing tied, or bound," together; hence) *A knot* [prob. akin to Sans. root NĀH (old form NĀDH), "to tie or bind"].

nōli; see nōlo. *nōlis*, 2. pers. sing. pres. subj. of nōlo;—at Ode 12, 1 nolis is used in force of Gr. Optative, i.e. to express a wish or desire.

n-ōlo, ölüi, olle, v. irreg. [contracted fr. ne-volo: ne, "not"; volo, "to wish"] 1. *To not wish, to be unwilling.*—2. Nōli (imperat.), with follg. Inf.: (*Be thou unwilling to do, etc.; i.e. Do not do, etc., that denoted by the Inf.*

nōn, adv.: 1. *Not.*—2. Prefixed to individual words, "non" imparts a contrary meaning:—non indēcōrus, *not disgraceful*, i. e. *honourable*, Ode 1, 22:—non bene, *not well*, i. e. *ingloriously*, Ode 7, 10.—3. After negatives imparts a strong affirmative force:—nil non, (*nothing not*; i. e.) *everything* [akin to Sans. *no*].

non-dum, adv. [non, "not"; dum, "yet"] *Not yet.*

norma, s̄, f. ("A square" employed by carpenters, masons, etc., for obtaining right angles; hence) *A rule, pattern, precept.*

nōs, nostrum or nostri, plur. of *ēgo*.

nō-sco, vi, tum, sc̄re, 3. v. a.: 1. In Present tense and its derivatives: *To come to know, to become acquainted with.*—2. In Perfect tense and its derivatives: *To have become acquainted with*, i. e. *to know* [old form gno-sco; fr. root *GNO*, akin to Sans. root *JĀ*; Gr. *γι-γνώ-σκω*].

nos-ter, tra, trum, pron.

poss. [nos, plur. of *ego*, "I"] *Our, our own, ours.*

nō-ta, t̄s, f. [no-sco] ("That by which a person or thing is known"; hence) *A mark*;—at Ode 3, 8 of a mark on a wine-jar, equivalent to the modern "brand" on a cask.

nō-tus, ta, tum, adj. [id.] 1. *Known, well-known.*—2. *Renowned, celebrated, famous;*—at Ode 2, 6 folld. by Respective Gen. [see Notes to Syntax, p. 139, E, (2)].

nōv-us, a, um, adj. *New, fresh* [akin to Sans. *nav-a*; Gr. *vē-os*].

nox, noctis, f. *Night* [akin to Sans. *nakta*; Gr. *νύξ*].

nūb-es, is, f. *A cloud* [akin to Sans. *nabhas*, "sky, atmosphere"; Gr. *νέφος*].

nūb-o, nup-si, nup-tum, nūb-ēre, 3. v. a. [nūb-es, "a cloud"] ("To bring a *nubes* over" some object; hence, "to cover"; hence) With ellipse of Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: Of a woman: *To cover, or veil, herself*, etc., for the bridegroom; *to marry, or be wedded to*, a man.—Pass.: nūb-or, nup-tus sum, nūb-i.

n-ullus, ulla, ullum, adj. [for ne-ullus; fr. ne, "not"; ullus, "any"] *Not any, none, no.*

num, interrog. particle: 1. In direct interrogations, with-

out any English force.—2. In indirect interrogations: *Whether*.

Nūmantia, *æ, f. Numantia*, a city of Hispania Tarraconensis, which offered a long and stubborn resistance to the Romans. The inhabitants having consumed all their supplies and being on the verge of starvation killed themselves (hence the epithet *feræ* at Ode 12, 1) rather than surrender. The city was razed to the ground by Scipio Africanus Minor, B.C. 134.

nūm-ērus, *ēri, m.* ("The distributed thing"; hence) *A number* [*yēu-w*, "to distribute"].

nun-c, *adv. Now, at the present time* :—*nunc . . . nunc, now . . . now, sometimes . . . sometimes*;—*at one time . . . at another time*, Ode 5, 7.

n-unquam, *adv. [for ne-* unquam; fr. ne, "not"; unquam, "ever"] Not ever, never.

nū-per, *adv. [for nov-per; fr. nōv-us, "new"] Newly, lately, recently.*

nuptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of nūbo.

Nymphæ, *æ, f. A nymph*; a demi-goddess, inhabiting either the sea, rivers, woods, trees, or mountains [Gr. Νύμφη].

O! *interj. O! ah!*

ōb-ēo, ivi or ū, ūtum, ūre, v. a. irreg. [ōb, "towards"; ūo, "to go"] ("To go towards"; hence, of the heavenly bodies, "to go towards" their point of departure, *i. e.* "to set"; hence) *Of persons: To depart, perish, die.*

ōbībo, fut. ind. of ūbēo.

ōbīre, pres. inf. of ūbēo.

objectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of objēcio.

ob-jēcō, jēci, jectum, jēcēre, 3. v. a. [for ob-jācō; fr. ūb, "before"; jācō, "to throw"] *To throw, or cast, before.*—*Pass.: ob-jēcōr, jectus sum, jēci.*

ob-līgo, līgāvi, līgātum, līgāre, 1. v. a. [ōb, "around"; līgo, "to bind"] ("To bind around"; hence) *1. To bind, oblige, put under an obligation, make liable.—2. P. perf. pass.: obligātus, a, um, ("To which one is bound"; hence) Vowed, due.*

ob-līqu-us, a, um, adj. Slanting, sidelong, oblique [ōb, "without force"; līquus, akin to Gr. $\lambda\acute{e}χ$ -pīos, "slanting," etc.].

oblīvī-ōsus, ūsa, ūsum, adj. [for oblīvōn-ōsus; fr. oblīvio, oblīvōnis, "forgetfulness"] ("Full of *oblīvio*"; hence) *That produces forgetfulness.*

ob-scū-rus, ra, rum, adj. ("Covered over"; hence) Obscure, scarcely discernible

[ob, "over"; scu, akin to Sans. root sku, "to cover"].

obsölē-tus, ta, tum, adj. [obsölē-o, "to become old, decay"] Of a building: *That has become old, decayed, ruinous.*

ob-strēpo, strēpōi, strēpītum, strēpēre, 3. v. n. [ob, "against"; strēpo, "to make a loud noise"] ("To make a loud noise against"; hence) Of the sea, etc.: *To roar, or resound, against; to dash against with a roaring sound;* —at Ode 18, 20 folld. by Dat. [§ 106, a].

oc-cūp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-cāp-o; fr. ob, "without force"; CAP, root of cāp-jo, "to take"] 1. *To take, seize, or get possession of; to occupy.* —2. With Inf.: *To be beforehand in doing, etc.; to be the first to do, etc.*; Ode 12, 28.

ōc-lor, ūus, comp. adj. *Swifter* [Gr. ὥκ-ός].

ōcūs, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of ūctor, "swifter"]

1. *More swiftly.* —2. As a modified superlative: *Very quickly or speedily; in all haste; at once.* —3. In time: *Sooner.*

oct-āvus, āva, āvum, num. adj. [oct-o, "eight"] ("Pertaining to octo"; hence)

Eighth.

ōc-ālus, ūli, m. ("The see-

ing thing"; hence) *An eye* [akin to Gr. ὄκ-ος, Sans. aksh-a, prob. fr. a lost verb ἀκσή (= īksh), "to see"].

ōdi, isse, v. defect. : 1. *To hate.* —2. *To dislike, be displeased at.*

ōd-or, ūris, m. *A scent, odour* [root ūd; akin to Gr. ὄσσω (= ūd-σω); also Lat. ūl-eo, "to emit a smell; to smell of"].

ōdōrā-tus, ta, tum, (P. perf. pass. of ūdōr(a)-o, "to give a sweet scent to" a thing; "to perfume"; as) adj.: Of the hair: *Perfumed, scented, etc.*; —at Ode 11, 15 folld. by Acc. of "Respect" [§ 120].

ōl-im, adv. [for ūll-im; fr. ūll-e, old form of ill-e, "that"] (Of time: "At that time"; hence) 1. In reference to the past: *Formerly, in time past, once, once upon a time.* —2. In reference to the future: *Hereafter,*

ōliv-ētūm, ēti, n. [ōliv-a, "an olive-tree"] ("That is provided with *oliva*"; hence) *An olive-yard.*

omnis, e, adj.: 1. Sing.: a. Of a class: *Every, all.* —b. *The whole of; all.* —2. Plur.: *All.* —As Subst.: a. omnes, ūm, comm. gen. plur. *All persons, all.* —b. omnia, ūm, n. plur. *All things, every-thing.*

ōpācūs, a, ūm, adj. *Shady, shaded, abounding in shade.*

ō-pēr-īo, ūi, tum, īre, 4.
v. a. *To cover, to cover over.*

—Pass. : ū-pēr-īor, tuſ ūm, ūri [for ob-pēr-īo; fr. ūb, “without force”; root PER, akin to Sans. root VRI or VRL, “to cover”].

ōpertus, a, um : 1. P. perf. pass. of ūpēr-īo —2. Pa. : *Hidden, concealed.*

oppidum, i, n. *A town.*

opprobriūm, ūi, n. [opprobri-o, “to reproach”] (“A reproaching”; hence) *A reproach, disgrace, etc.*

ōp-s, is (Nom. Sing. does not occur; Dat. is found perhaps only once), f. [prob. for ap-s; fr. root AP, whence ūpis̄cor, “to obtain”] (Sing. and) Plur. : 1. (“The obtaining thing”; hence) *Power, might, strength, etc.*—2. (“The thing obtained”; hence) *Means of any kind; wealth, riches, etc.*

ōp-us, ūris, n. : 1. *Work, employment.*—2. Of writings: *A work, writing, book* [akin to Sans. apas].

ōra, ū, f. (“Border, limit”; hence) *A region, clime, country.*

Orcus, i, m. *Orcus*; the lower world;—at Ode 18, 84 satelles Orci = Charon [akin to ūpyw, or ūpyw, “to confine”; and so, “that which confines,” etc.].

ordinārō, fut. perf. ind. of ordinō.

ordin-o, ūvi, ūtum, ūre, 1.
v. a. [ordin-o, ordin-is, “order”]
To set in order, arrange.

Orion, ūnis, m. *Orion*, a celebrated hunter, who was changed into a constellation, so-called, the rising and setting of which was said to be attended with storms;—at Ode 13, 39 Horace represents him as being in the infernal regions [Gr. *Ὀρίων*].

or-nus, ni, f. *The wild mountain-ash* [prob. ūp-os, “a mountain”; and so, “the thing—here, tree—belonging to the mountains”].

ōs, ūris, n. (“That which eats”; hence) *The mouth* [akin to Sans. root AG, “to eat”].

os-cūlum, ūli, n. dim. [for or-cūlum; fr. ūs, ūr-is] (“A little, or pretty, mouth”; hence) *A kiss.*

ōtium, ūi, n. : 1. *Ease.*—2. *Repose, quiet, rest.*

ōvis, is, f. *A sheep* [akin to Gr. ūfis; Sans. avi, “a sheep”].

peene, adv. *Nearly, almost.*

pāgus, i, m. (“A country district”; hence) *A village.*

pārā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [pār(a)-o, “to prepare, get ready”] *Prepared, ready*;—at Ode 17, 12 with follg. Inf. [§ 140, 4].

Parōs, arum, f. plur. *The*

three *Fates*.—Sing.: **Parca**, **ss.**, f. *One of the Fates*; *a Fate*.

parc-o, pēpercī (less frequently *parsi*), *parcītum* or *parsum*, *parcēre*, 3. v. n. [parc-us, “sparing”; hence, “to act sparingly”; hence) *To spare*; —at Ode 7, 20 folld. by Dat. [§ 106, 3].

parcus, a, um, adj. (“Spare, scant”; hence) *Sparing, chary, moderate*.

pär-ens, *entis*, *comm. gen.* [either for *päri-ens*, fr. *päri-o*; or fr. *pär-o* = *pario*, “to bear or bring forth,” of females; of males, “to beget”] (“He who begets;—she who brings forth”; hence) *A parent; a father; a mother*;—at Ode 19, 21 = *Jupiter*;—at Ode 9, 15 = *Priam* and *Hecuba*.

pär-ē, pēpēri, *partum*, *pär-ēre*, 3. v. a.: 1. Of women: *To bring forth, bear*.—2. Of inanimate Subjects: a. *To produce*, etc.—b. *To obtain, acquire*, etc. [akin to Gr. φέρω].

parm-ūla, ülæ, f. dim. [parm-a, “a buckler”] *A little buckler, a little shield*.

par-s, tis, f. (“That which is cut”; hence) *A part, piece, portion, share*.—Phrase: *Ab omni parte, In every respect, entirely* [prob. φάρω, “to cut”].

Parthi, örum, m. plur. *The*

Parthians; a people of Western Asia, inhabiting the country now represented by the Southern part of Khorasan, almost all Kohistan, and some portion of the great Salt Desert. They were celebrated in antiquity as roving warriors and skilful archers.—Sing: **Parthus**, i, m. In collective force: *The Parthians* [Gr. Παρθοί].

pär-um, adv. [akin to *parvus*] (“Too little”; hence) With Adj. or Adv. in negative force: *Not, un-*.

par-vus, va, vum, adj. [prob. akin to *par-s*] *Small, little, whether in size, amount, or quantity*.—As Subst.: *parvum*, i, n. *A small amount of anything, a little*; Ode 16, 13. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: *minor*; (Sup.: *minimus*).

pätens, ntis: 1. P. pres. of *päteō*.—2. Pa.: *Open, wide, unobstructed*, etc.

pät-ēo, ti, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To stand, lie, or be open* [akin to Gr. πετ-άννυμι, “to stretch out, extend”].

päter-nus, na, num, adj. [päter, pät(e)r-is, “a father”] 1. *Of, or belonging to, a father; such as a father has, etc.; paternal*.—2. *Inherited from a father, paternal*.

pät-īor, passus sum, päti, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To suffer, undergo, endure*.—2. *To allow, permit*

[akin to Gr. *πάθη*, root of *πάσχειν*
 = *πάθ-σχω*, 2. aor. *πάθ-οντ*,
 “to suffer”; and Sans. root
BADH or **VADH**, “to strike”].

patria, *æ*; see 2 *patrius*.

1. **patrī-us**, *a*, *um*, adj.
 [*patri-a*, “furtherland”] *Of,*
or belonging to, one's father-
land or native country.

2. **patrī-ius**, *ia*, *ium*, adj.
 [*pāter*, *patr-is*, “a father”]
Of, or belonging to, a father;
paternal.—As Subst.: *patria*,
æ, f. *Father-land, native land*
or country.

paucus, *a*, *um*, adj.: 1.
 Sing.: *a. Small, little, light,*
trifling.—*b. Small in number,*
few.—2. Plur.: *Few.*—As
 Subst.: *paucia*, *ōrum*, n. plur.
A few things.

paul-um, adv. [adverbial
 neut. of *paul-us*, “little”] *A*
little, somewhat, a short
time.

pau-per, *pēris*, adj. [prob.
 for *pauc-per*; fr. *pauc-i*, “few”;
fēr-o, “to bear”] (“Bearing
 few things”; hence) *Poor,*
needy.—As Subst.: *A poor*
man.

pāv-šo, *pāvi*, no sup., *pāv-*
ēre, 2. v. n. *To fear; to be*
terrified, afraid, etc.

pāvI-mentum, *menti*, n.
 [*pāvī-o*, in force of “to beat,
 or ram, down”] (“The thing
 beaten, or rammed, down”;
 hence) *A floor* formed of
 small stones, *liine*, *etc.*, beaten

down with a rammer, etc.; a
hard floor, a pavement.

pāx, *pācis*, f. [for *pac-s*; fr.
 root **PAC** or **PAG**, whence *pāc-*
iscor, “to bind, to covenant”;
pango, “to fasten”] (“The
 binding, or fastening, thing”;
 hence) *Peace*, as opp. to war.

pectus, *ōris*, n.: 1. *The*
breast.—2. *Heart, feelings,*
disposition, etc.

pēd-aster, *estrīs*, *estre*, adj.
 [*pes*, *pēd-is*, “a foot”] (“Per-
 taining to *pes
 goes on foot, foot-”; hence,
 like the Gr. *πεζός*) *Of com-*
positions, etc.: Written in
*prose, prose.**

pējēro, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1.
 v. n.: 1. *To forswear one's*
self, etc.; to take a false
oath.—2. P. perf. pass.:
pējērātus, *a*, *um*, *Falsey*
uttered, false :—*jus pejera-*
tum, perjury, Ode 8, 1.

pell-is, *is*, f. *A skin, or*
hide, of animals [akin to Gr.
πέλλα-*a*, “a hide”].

pell-itus, *ita*, *itum*, adj.
 [*pell-is*, “a skin”] (“Furnish-
 ed, or provided, with skins”;
 hence) *Of sheep: Covered with*
skins, in order that the wool
 may not be injured; Ode 6, 10.

pellō, *pēpūli*, *pulsum*, *pell-*
ēre, 3. v. a. (“To cause to
 go”; hence) *To drive out or*
away.—Pass.: *pellor*, *pulsus*
suin, *pelli* [akin to Sans. root
PAL, “to go”].

Pēlops, ὄpis, m. *Pelops*; the son of Tantálus. In his childhood he was killed by his father and served up to the gods for their food. Jupiter restored him to life.—*Pelopis parens*, i. e. *Tantalus* [Πέλοψ, “The dark-faced one”].

Pēn-ātēs, ἄτημ, m. plur. [pēn-us, “provisions, stores”] (“Those pertaining to *pēnus*”; hence) *The Penates or guardian deities*, whether of a household, or of a state as a collection of households.

pēnētrā-lis, le, adj. [pēnētr(a)-o, “to penetrate”] (“Penetrating”; hence) *Innermost, the inner part of*.—As Subst.: **pēnētrālia**, ium, n. plur. Of a house: *The inner rooms, inner chambers*.

pen-na, næ, f. [for *pet-na*; see *pēt-o*] (“The flying thing”; hence) *A wing*.

Penthēus, ēi and ēos, m. *Pentheus*; a son of Echion and Agāvē, and king of Thebes. Having treated the rites of Bacchus with contempt, he was torn in pieces by his mother and sisters, while they were under the influence of the god [Πενθεύς, “Mourner or Lamentor”].

pēpēri, perf. ind. of *pārō*.

pēr, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *Through, across*.—2. *By means of, through*.—3. *Through*,

through the midst of.—4. *In time: Throughout, during, for*.

per-fid-us, a, um, adj. [pēr, in “negative” force; fid-es, “faith”] *Faithless, treacherous, perfidious*.

Pergāma, ὄrum, n. plur. (“Pergama,” the citadel of Troy; hence) *Troy* [Gr. Πέργαμα].

per-go, rex, rectum, gēre, 3. v. n. [for *per-rēgo*; fr. pēr, “completely”; rēgo, “to make straight”] (“To make completely straight”; hence, “to proceed, go forward”; hence) *With Inf.: To continue, or hasten on, to do, etc.*

pēr-horresco, horrūi, no sup., horrescēre, 3. v. a. [pēr, in “augmentative” force; horresco, “to shudder at”] *To shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of, to dread greatly*.

pērīcūl-ōsus, ὄsa, ὄsum, adj. [pērīcūl-um, “danger”] *Full of danger, dangerous, perilous*.

pērī-cūlum, cūli; also, **pērī-clum**, cli, n. [pērī-or, “to try”] (“That which serves for trying”; hence, “a trial, attempt”; hence) *Risk, hazard, danger, peril*.

pērī-tus, ta, tum, adj. [id.] (“Having tried” a thing; hence) 1. *Experienced, well-versed, skilful*.—2. *Learned*.

per-mūto, mūtāvi, mūtātum, mūtāre, 1. v. a. [pér, “between” persons; mūto, “to change”] (“To change between” persons; hence) With Acc. of nearer Object, and Abl. of that in which the exchange consists: *To exchange, or barter, something for something else.*

pernīc-īes, īēi, f. [for pernēc-īes; fr. per-neco, “to kill utterly”] (“A killing utterly”; hence) *Destruction, death by violence.*

per-stringo, strinxi, stric-tūn, stringēre, 3. v. a. [pér, “without force”; stringo, in meaning of “to graze against”] (“To graze against”; hence, “to blunt, or dull,” by grazing against; hence) Of the ears: *To render dull of hearing through noise; to stun, deafen.*

pervīc-ax, ācis, adj. [per-vi(n)c-o, (neut.) in force of “to maintain, or uphold, one’s views”] (“Maintaining, or upholding, one’s views”; hence) In a bad sense: *Stubborn, headstrong, obstinate, wilful.*

pēs, pēdis, m. (“The going thing”; hence) *A foot* [akin to Gr. πούς, ποδ-ός; Sans. pād, fr. root PAD, “to go”].

pēt-o, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, 3. v. a. (“To fly” towards; hence) 1. *To seek.*—2. *To woo, court, make suit to.*—3. *To take, or betake, one’s self to*

a place, etc. [akin to Gr. πέτ-υμαι, “to fly”].

Phālantus, ī, m. *Phalantus*; a Spartan who migrated to Italy, where he founded Tarentum.

phāretra, ī, f. *A quiver* [Gr. φαρέτρα].

Philippi, īrum, m. plur. *Philippi* (now Filibeh); a town of Macedonia, where Octavius and Antony defeated the forces of Brutus and Cassius. In the battle of Philippi Horace fought on the defeated side, and, according to his own account (Ode 7, 10), saved his life by throwing away his shield and fleeing [Φίλιπποι, “Horse-loving”].

Phōceus, īi or īos (Voc. Phōceu, Ode 4, 2), m. *Phoc-eus*; a man’s name.

Phōlōe, īs, f. *Pholoē*; a woman’s name [Φολόη].

Phrātēs, ī, m. *Phraates*; the name of several Parthian kings;—at Ode 2, 17 *Phraates* IV.

Phrīgīa, ī, f. *Phrygia*; a country of Asia Minor.—Hence, *Phrīgīl-us*, ī, um, adj. *Phrygian* [Gr. Φρυγία].

Phyllis, īdis and īdos, f. *Phyllis*; a girl’s name.

pī-ētas, tātis, f. [pī-us, “pious, affectionate”] (“The quality of the pīus”; hence) 1. *Piety towards the gods.*—2. *Filial affection, dutifulness.*

pinguis, e, adj. ("Increased"; hence, "fat"; hence) Of the soil: *Rich, fertile* [akin to Sans. root PJAJ, "to increase"].

pinus, ūs, f. *A pine-tree* [akin to Gr. *πίτος*].

pī-us, a, um, adj. ("Purified"; hence) With reference to the gods: *Pious, devout, just*.—As Subst.: *pīi*, ūrum, m. plur. *The pious or devout*: —piorum sedes = Elysium in the lower world, Ode 13, 23 [akin to Sans. root PŪ, "to purify"].

plācens, ntis: 1. P. pres. of *plācēo*.—2. Pa.: *Pleasing, charming, dear*.

plācēo, ūi, ūtum, ēre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To be pleasing or agreeable; to please*.—2. Impers. Pass.: *plācītum* (est), With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *It has been pleasing to; it has pleased, or seemed good, to* [perhaps akin to Sans. root PR̄I, "to please," also "to love"; whence Gr. *φιλέω*].

plāc-o, ūvi, ūtum, ēre, 1. v. a. *To appease*.

plātēnus, i, f. *A plane-tree* [Gr. *πλατήνος*].

plēb-s, is, f. *The multitude or mass; the populace* [akin to Gr. *πλῆθος*, "a multitude"].

plectrum, i, n. ("A striker"; hence, "a quill," etc., with which the player on a stringed

instrument struck the chords; hence) *A lyric poem, etc.; a strain* [Gr. *πληντρον*].

plēn-e, adv. [plēn-us, "full"] ("After the manner of the plenus"; hence) *Fully, in the widest sense of the word*. ~~most~~ Comp.: plēn-ūs.

plēnīus; see plēne.

plē-nus, na, num, adj. [plē-o, "to fill"] 1. *Filled, full*.—2. With Gen. [§ 119, 1]: *Filled with, full of*.—3. *Abundant, plentiful, rich, etc.*

plō-ro, rāvi, rātum, rare, 1. v. a. ("To cause to flow"; hence) *To weep over, lament, mourn for, bewail* [akin to Sans. root PLU, "to flow"].

plūma, æ, f. *A feather*.

Plūto, ūnis (Acc. Plūtōna, Ode 14, 7) *Pluto*; a son of Saturn, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and god of the lower world [Πλούτων, "He that has wealth"].

pō-cūlum, cūli, n. ("That which serves for drinking"; hence) *A cup, goblet* [akin to Sans. root PĀ, "to drink"].

pōen-a, æ, f. ("The purifying thing"; hence, "satisfaction" for an offence; hence) *Punishment* [Gr. *ποινή*; akin to Sans. root PŪ, "to purify"].

1. **Pōenus**, i, m.: 1. *A Carthaginian*.—Hence, **Pōenus**, a, um, adj. *Carthaginian*; Ode 13, 15.—2. Collectively: *The Carthaginian people* :—

uterque Poenus, *each Carthaginian people*, i. e. the Carthaginians in the mother city (Carthago) in Africa, and the Carthaginians in the colony (Carthago Nova) in Spain, Ode 2, 11.

2. *Poenus*, a, um; see 1. Poenus.

Pollio, ônis, m. *Pollio* (*C. Asinius*); celebrated as a man of great learning and judgment, and as the founder of the first public library at Rome.

Pompeius, ii, m. *Pompeius* or *Pompey*; see Ode 7.

pond-us, ëris, n. [for pendus; fr. pend-o, "to weigh"] ("A weighing thing"; hence, "a weight" used in a scale; hence) 1. *Weight, heaviness*.—2. *A weight, burden, load*.

pôno, pôsüi, pôsítum, pônëre, 3. v. a. [usually regarded as contracted fr. posino (i. e. po, inseparable prefix with augmentative force; s'no, "to let down"), "to let down quite"; but rather fr. a root POS] 1. *To put, place, lay, or set*.—2. *Of a city, etc. : To found*.—3. *Of a tree : To plant, etc.*—Pass. : *pônor*, pôsitus sum, pôni.

pontifex, fîcis, m. *A pontifex*, i. e. *a Roman high-priest, a pontiff*.

pôpûl-âris, ãre, adj. [pôpûlus. "the people"] *Of, or be-*

longing to, the same people or country with one's self; belonging to one's native land.

1. *pô-pûl-us*, i, m. ("The many"; hence) 1. *A people*.—2. *The Roman people* [prob. for pol-pol-us, fr. wôl-ûs, "much"; plur., "many"].

2. *pôpûlus*, i, f. *A poplar-tree, a poplar*.

por-rîgo, rex, rectum, rîg-ëre, 3. v. a. [for por-rëgo; fr. por (= pro), "before"; rëgo, "to make straight"] ("To make straight before" one, etc.; hence) 1. *To extend, stretch out*.—2. *With Dat. of person [§ 107] : To extend, or grant, to one*.

por-ta, tæ, f. ("The thing passed through"; hence) *A gate* [prob. fr. root PER or POR, found in wëp-dw, "to pass through"; wôp-os, "a way"].

porticus, i, f. [akin to porta; see porta] *A portico, arcade, covered walk*.

posco, pôposci, no sup., poscëre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To require, request, ask for, demand*.—2. *Of things as Subjects : To require, demand, need*.

possum, pôtüi, posse, v. irreg. [for pot-sum; fr. pôt-is, "able"; sum, "to be"] 1. *To be able*.—2. *With Inf. : (I, etc.) can, could, etc., do, etc.*

postëri, òrum; see postërus.

post-ërus, ëra, ërum, adj. [post, "after"] *Coming after*,

following, future.—As Subst.: *postōri, ūrum, m. plur. Post-erity.*

post-quam, adv. [post, “after”; quam, acc. fem. of qui, “who, which”] (“After which”; hence) After that, when.

postōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To demand, require, ask for.

Postūmus, i, m. Postūmus; a friend of Horace, who addressed to him Ode 14.

pōtens, ntis, P. pres. of possum, but used only as adj. Powerful, mighty.

1. *pōt-ōr, īus, comp. adj. [pōt-is, “powerful”] (“More powerful”; hence) To be preferred; that may, or can, be preferred; preferable, better [prob. akin to Sans. root PĀ, “to support,” “to rule”].*

2. *pōt-ōr, īus sum, īri, 4. v. dep. [id.] (“To become powerful over”; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, a]: To get, or take, possession of.*

pōtius, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of pōt-ōr, “preferable”] Preferably, by preference, better.

pō-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. To drink, quaff [akin to Sans. root PĀ; see pō-cūlum].

pōt-ōr, ūris, m. [pōt-o, “to drink”] One who drinks, a drinker:—Rhōdāni pōtor, a

drinker of the Rhone, i. e. one dwelling on the banks of, or near, the Rhone, Ode 20, 20.

præ-bēo, bēi, bētum, bēre, 2. v. a. [contracted fr. præ-habēo; fr. præ, “before”; habēo, “to have or hold”] (“To hold before or offer”; hence) To give, furnish, supply.

præ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. [præ, “before”; cēdo, “to go”] To go before, lead the way, precede.

præ-gestō, gestivi or gesti, gestitum, gestire, 4. v. a. [præ, in “augmentative” force; gestō, “to desire”] With Inf.: To desire greatly to do, etc.; to have a great desire of doing, etc.; to delight to do, etc.

præpārā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [præpār(a)-o, “to prepare”] Prepared.

præ-scribō, scripsi, scriptum, scribēre, 3. v. a. [præ, “before”; scribo, “to write”] (“To write before or in front; to prefix in writing”; hence)

1. *To order, appoint, ordain.*—2. Impers. perf. pass.: *præscriptum(est), It was ordered, etc.*

præscrip-tum, ti, n. [for præscrib-tum; fr. præscrib-o, in force of “to trace out”] (“That which is traced out”; hence) A boundary, limit, etc.

præ-s-ens, entis, adj. [præ,

"before"; s-um, "to be"] ("Being before" one; hence) *Present* :—for in *præsens* see in, no. 2 g.

præsid-ium, *ii*, n. [præsɪd-ēo, "to sit before"; hence, "to guard"] ("A guarding"; hence) *Defence, protection, safeguard*.

præ-ter, prep. gov. acc. [præ, "past"; demonstr. suffix ter] ("Past"; hence) 1. In degree: *Beyond, more than*.—2. *Except*.

præter-ēo, *ivi or ii*, *ītum*, *īre*, v. a. [præter, "beyond or past"; ēo, "to go"] *To go beyond or past; to pass by*.

præteriens, *euntis*, P. pres. of *præstērō*.

præ-hendo, *hendi*, *hensum*, *hendērē* (also, contracted, *prændo*, *endi*, *ensum*, *endērē*), 3. v. a.: 1. *To hold, or lay hold of, firmly or strongly*.—2. *To seize, surprise, catch*.—Pass.: *præ-hendor*, *hensus sum*, *hendi* (contr. *præ-endor*, *ensus sum*, *endi*) [for *præ-hendo*; fr. præ, "greatly"; obsolete *hendō* (= Gr. *χαρδ-άνω*), "to hold"].

præmendo, Gerund in do fr. *præmo*.

præmo, *pressi*, *pressum*, *præm-ērē*, 3. v. a.: 1. *To press*.—2. Of the shore as Object: *To keep close to, to hug*.

prensus, a, *um*, P. perf. pass. of *prendo*; see *præhendo*.

prim-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of *prim-us*, "first"] *First, firstly, in the first place*.

pri-mus, *īma*, *mum*, *sup.* adj. [for *præ-mus*; fr. præ, "before"; with sup. suffix *mus*] ("Most before"; hence) *First, in the fullest sense of the word*;—at Ode 7, 5 folld. by Gen. of "thing distributed" [§ 130].

princeps, *īpis*, m. [princeps, "first"] ("A first man"; hence) *A chief, chieftain, principal person, leader*.

pri-or, *īus*, comp. adj. [for *præ-or*, fr. præ, "before"; with comp. suffix *or*] ("More before"; hence) *Previous, former, prior*—often to be rendered *first*.—As Subst.: *priōres*, *īum*, *m.* plur. (*sc. servi* as obtained from *servitus*, Ode 8, 17) *The former, or first, slaves*. ~~nos~~ Sup.: *prim-us*.

pris-cus, *īa*, *cum*, adj. *Of former times, of time bygone, ancient* [obsol. *pris* = Gr. *πρίς*, "before"].

prius, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of *prior*, "former, first"] *First*.

(*privā-tus*, *īta*, *tum*, adj. [*priv(a)-o*, "to make *privus*," i.e. "single"] ("Made single" from others; hence, "of, or belonging to, an individual person"; hence) *Private, individual*.—As Subst.: *privā-*

tus, i, m. *A private person*; i.e. one not in any public office, etc.

prōc-ax, ācis, adj. [prōc-o, "to ask"] ("Prone to ask"; hence) *Bold, forward, wanton.*

prōcell-a, æ, f. [prōcell-o, "to drive or dash forward"] ("The thing driving or dash-ing forward"; hence) *A violent wind, storm, tempest, hurricane.*

Prōculēus, ū, m. *Procul-eus*; brother of Terentia, the wife of Mæcenas.

pro-d-éo, ivi or ū, ūtum, ūre, v. n. [prō, "forwards"; (d) epenthetic; ēo, "to go"] *To go forwards, come forth.*

prō-dūeo, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. [pro, "for-wards"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead forwards"; hence) Of a tree as Object: *To train, rear, etc.*

prōflūm, ū, n. *A battle, combat, engagement.*

prō-hibēo, hibūi, hibitum, hibēre, 2. v. a. [for prō-habēo; fr. pro, "in front"; habēo, "to hold"] ("To hold in front" of one; hence) *To ward off, repel, keep away, etc.*;—at Ode 6, 9 without nearer Object expressed.

Prōmētheus, ēi and ēos, m. ("Fore-thinker") *Prometheus*; a son of Iapētus and Clymēne, and father of Deucalion. He

formed men of clay, and animated them with fire brought down from heaven. For this he was chained to Mount Caucasus, where a vulture fed on his entrails, until it was slain by Hercules.

prōprius, a, um, adj. *One's own*;—at Ode 2, 22 the word carries with it the further idea of none being able to take away the *laurus* there mentioned.

Prōserpīna, æ, f. *Proser-pine*; the daughter of Jupiter and Ceres. She was carried off to the lower world by Pluto, as she was gathering flowers in Sicily, and became his wife.

prō-ter-vus, va, vum, adj. [prō, "before"; tēr-o, "to rub"] ("Rubbing away before one"; hence, "violent, im-petuous"; hence) *Wanton; pert, saucy.*

proximus, a, um, sup. adj. [for prop-simus; fr. obsol. prōp-is, "near"] *Nearest, next.* Comp: prōp-īor.

pū-bes, bis, f. [prob. akin to pū-er] *The youth, i.e. young persons.*

publ-īcus, ūca, ūcum, adj. [contracted and changed fr. pōpūl-īcus; fr. pōpūl-us, "the people"] 1. *Pertaining to the people; public* (as opposed to "private").—2. *Common, general*; Ode 8, 8.

pūdēndus, a, um, Gerundive of pūdēo.

pūd-ēo, ūi (and impers. ūtum est), no sup., ēre, 2. v. a. *To shame, cause shame to* [§ 134] [akin to Sans. root PŪY, "to stink"].

pūd-or, ūris, m. [pūd-ēo, (neut.) "to feel ashamed"] ("A feeling ashamed"; hence) *A cause of shame, etc.; a shame, disgrace.*

pūel-la, læ, f. dim. [for pūer-la; fr. pūer-a, "a girl"]

A little girl; a lass, maiden.

pū-er, ūri, m. ("The nourished one"; hence) 1. *A boy, lad.*—2. *A son.*—3. Plur. : *Children.*—4. *A boy, attendant, slave* [prob. akin to Sans. root PUSH, "to nourish"; and to *πειρ*, the Spartan form of *τάις*].

pug-na, næ, f. [PUG, root of pungo, "to stab," etc.] ("The stabbing thing"; hence) *A fight, battle, engagement, contest.*

pul-cher, chra, chrum, adj. [for pol-cher; fr. pōl-Io, "to polish"] ("Polished"; hence) *Beautiful, beauteous.* ~~Εατη~~ Comp. : pulchr-ior (Sup. : pulcher-rimus).

pulchr-ior, us; see pulcher.

pulvis, ūris, m. *Dust.*

purpūra, æ, f. ("The purple-fish"; hence, "purple colour, purple"; hence) *A purple garment* [Gr. πορφύρα].

purpūr-ēus, ēa, ēum, adj. [purpūr-a, "purple"] ("Pertaining to purple"; hence) *Purple-coloured, purple, including very different shades of colour; red, ruddy, etc.*

pū-rus, ra, rum, adj. : 1. *Pure, free from dirt or filth, undefiled.*—2. Of the sun, moon, etc. : *Free from clouds, unclouded, clear, brilliant, bright* [akin to Sans. root PŪ, "to purify"].

quādr-I-g-æ, arum, f. plur. [contr. fr. quatuor-i-jūg-æ; fr. quātūor, "four"; (i) connecting vowel; JUG, root of jungo, "to join"; hence, "to yoke"] ("Four animals yoked together"; hence) *A four-horse chariot or car.*

quāero, quāsīvi or quāsī, quāsītūm, quārēre, 3. v. a. : 1. *To seek, in the fullest meaning of the term.*—2. *To seek to learn; to ask, inquire.*

quam, adv. [adverbial acc. fem. of qui, "who, which"] 1. *How* [§ 149].—2. In comparisons: *As.*—3. After comparative adjectives or adverbs, or words involving the idea of comparison or difference (alias, aliter, etc.) *Than.*

quam-quam, conj. [quam, "as" repeated] ("As as"; hence) *Though, although* [§ 152, II, (3)].

quantum, adv. [adverbial

uent. of *quantus*, "as much as"] *As much as.*

quē, enclitic conj. *And* :—
que . . . que, *both . . . and* [akin to Gr. *τέ*].

querc-ētūm, *ēti*, n. [quercus, "an oak"] ("A thing—here, place—provided with *quercus*"; hence) *An oak-wood, oak-forest.*

quēr-ēla, *ēla*, f. [quēr-or, "to complain"] *A complaining, complaint, lamentation.*

quērens, *ntis*, P. pres. of *quēror*.

quēr-īmōnīa, *īmōnīa*, f. [quēr-or, "to complain"] *A complaining, complaint.*

quēror, *questus sum, quēri*, 3. v. dep. *To complain, to utter a complaint* [root *QUES* or *QUEB*, akin to Sans. root *çvās*, "to sigh"].

qui, *quē, quod*, pron. : 1. Relative : a. *Who, which, what, that.*—b. With Subj. : To point out a purpose, etc. : *For the purpose of, that, in order that or to, to.*—c. With ellipse of demonstrative pron. : *He, or she, who; that which;*—at Ode 4, 23 *cujus = eum, cuius*;—at Ode 12, 27 *quē = ea, quā.*—2. Interrogative : *Who? which? what? what kind, or sort, of?* [akin to Sans. *kim*].

qui-a, conj. [adverbial old acc. plur. of *qui*] [§ 152, II, (1)] *Because.*

qui-cumque, *quē-cumque*, quod-cumque, pron. rel. [qui, "who, which"; suffix *cumque*] *Whoever, whosoever, whatever, etc.*—As Subst. : a. Masc. : *quicunque*, *Whosoever.*—b. Nent. : *quodecumque, Whatever thing, whatsoever.*

1. **quid**, adv. [adverbial neut. of *quis*] *On what account? why?*

2. **quid**; see *quis*.

qui-n, conj. [for *qui-ne*; fr. *qui*, adverbial abl. of *qui*, "who, which"; *ne* = *non*] ("By which not"; hence)

1. *That not, but that.*—2. *Yea, verily, in truth* :—*qui et, yea too.*

Quintius, *īi*, m. *Quintius*; a Roman prænomen.

Quiris, *itīs*; see *Quirites*.

Quirites, *īum and um*, m. plur. *The Quirites*; (an ancient Sabine people; hence) *the Romans.*—Sing. : *Quiris, itīs*, m. *A Roman citizen.*

quis, *quē, quid*, pron. interrog. *Which? what?*—As Subst. : a. *quis*, m. *What person, who?*—b. *quid*, n. *What thing, what?* [Gr. *τίς*].

quis-que, *quē-que*, *quod-que*, pron. indef. [quis, "any"; suffix *que*] *Each, every, any.*—As Subst. : *quisque*, m. *Each one, each.*

quis-quis, *no fem., quicquid, quid-quid or quod-quod*,

pron. indef. *Whatever, whatsoever*.—As Subst.: a. quis-quis, m. *Whoever, whosoever*.—b. quic-quid, n. *Whatever, or whatsoever, thing*.

quōd, adv. [for quo-m, old form of que-m, acc. sing. of qui] 1. *Whither*.—2. *To what purpose? to what end?*

quōd, conj. [adverbial acc. neut. sing. of qui] 1. *In that, because that, inasmuch as*.—

2. *That*.—3. With other conjunctions: *But*—quod si, but if.

quon-dam, adv. [for quom-dam; from quom, old form of quem, acc. of qui; suffix dam] 1. *At a certain time; at one time, once upon a time, formerly*.—2. *At some time, at any time, sometimes*.

quōque, conj. *Also, too*—placed after the word to be emphasized.

quot-quot, num. adj. indecl. [quōt (reduplicated), “how many, as many”] *How many soever, as many soever as*.

quum, adv. and conj. [for quom, old form of quem, acc. sing. masc. of qui, “who, which”] 1. Adv.: *When*.—2. Conj.: *Since, seeing that*.

rāc-ēmus, ēmi, m. (“The thing breaking or broken” off; hence, “the stalk” of a cluster of grapes; hence) *A bunch, or cluster, of grapes*

[for rāg-ēmus; fr. *ραγη*, root of *ρηγνύμι*, “to break”].

rād-ix, icis, f. (“The increasing, or growing, thing”; hence) *The root of a tree, plant, etc.* [akin to *ῥίζα* = *ῥίδ-σα*; also to Sans. root *VRIDH*, “to increase or grow”].

rā-mus, mi, m. [akin to radix; see radix] *A branch, bough*.

rāp-ax, ācis, adj. [rāp-īo, “to seize”] (Of persons: “Prone to seize, grasping,” etc.; hence) *As a poetical epithet of Orcus: Rapacious, ravenous, as if devouring all things*.

rāp-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [rāp-īo, “to hurry onwards”] *Hurrying onwards; swift, rapid*.

rāp-īo, īi, tum, īre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To seize and carry off*.—2. *To seize and carry off by force or with violence; to carry forcibly away, to abduct*.—3. *Of a kiss: To snatch*.

Pass.: rāp-lor, tus sum, i [akin to *ἅπτ-δ(ω)*, “to seize”].

rāu-eus, ea, cum, adj. *Hoarse, hollow-sounding* [akin to Sans. root *BU*, “to utter a (particular) sound”].

rēcēdens, ntis, P. pres. of rēcēdo;—at Ode 19, 31 supply tui (gen. sing. of tu) with rēcēdentis.

rē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēd-

ře, 3. v. n. [rě, "away"; cēdo, "to go"] *To go away, withdraw, depart.*

rēcēns, ntis, adj. *Fresh, recent.*

rēceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rēcipio.

rē-cēdo, cīdi, cīsum, cīdēre, 3. v. a. [for re-cēdo; fr. rě, in force of "away"; cēdo, "to cut"] 1. *To cut away or off; to cut down.*—2. Of stone, etc.: *to hew out, quarry, etc.*

—Pass.: rē-cēdor, cīsus sum, cīdi.

rē-cīpīo, cēpi, ceptum, cīpēre, 3. v. a. [for rē-cāpīo; fr. rě, "back"; cāpīo, "to take"] *To take, or get, back; to recover.*—Pass.: rē-cīpīor, cēptus sum, cīpi.

rēcīsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rēcīdo.

rē-clīno, clīnāvi, clīnātum, clīnāre, 1. v. a.: 1. *To bend backwards.*—2. Pass. in reflexive force: *To bend one's self, etc., backwards; to lean back, recline, rest.*—Pass.: rē-clīnor, clīnātus sum, clīnāri [rě, "back"; clīno (only in compound words) akin to Gr. κλίνω, "to bend"].

re-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdēre, 3. v. a. [rě, "un-"; clūdo (= clāudo), "to close"] ("To unclose"; hence) *To open; to lay, or throw, open.*

—Pass.: re-clūdor, clūsus sum, clūdi.

re-crēo, crēāvi, crēātum, crēāre, 1. v. a. [rě, "again"; crēo, "to create"] ("To create again or anew"; hence) *To revive, refresh.*—Pass.: re-crēor, crēātus sum, crēāri.

rect-e, adv. [rect-us, in force of "right, correct"] ("After the manner of the *rectus*"; hence) *Rightly, correctly, properly, suitably.* Comp.: rect-īus; (Sup.: rect-īsime).

rectīus, comp. adv.; see recte.

red-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [red (= rě with d for de, demonstrative), "back"; do, "to give"] 1. *To give back, return, restore.*—2. *To render, yield, give, pay.*—Pass.: red-dor, dītus sum, di.

rē-dōno, dōnāvi, dōnātum, dōnāre, 1. v. a. [rě, "back"; dōno, "to give"] With Dat. of person [§ 107]: *To give back, or restore, to one.*

rē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. [rě, "back"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead back"; hence) *To bring back.*

rē-fēro, tūli (at Ode 1, 28 rettūli, for the sake of metre), lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [rě, "back"; fēro, "to bear"] *To bear, carry, or bring, back; to give back.*

rē-fulgēo, fulsi, no sup., fulgēre, 2. v. n. [rě, "back"; fulgēo, "to flash"] *To flash*

back or reflect a shining light; to glitter or glisten.

rēgī-*a*, *ss*, f. [rēgī-*us*, "royal"] *A regal abode; a palace.*

rēg-*īus*, *īa*, *īum*, adj. [rex, rēg-*is*, "a king"] *Kingly, royal, regal.*

regn-*o*, *āvi*, *tum*, *āre*, 1. v.n. and a. [regn-*um*, "a kingdom"] ("To possess a kingdom over"; hence) 1. Neut.: ("To reign, have royal power"; hence) *To rule, hold sway, lord it.*—2. Act.: *To rule, govern*;—at Ode 6, 11 the part. perf. pass. is folld. by Dat. of Agent [§ 107, *d*].—Pass.: *regn-or*, *ātus sum, āri.*

reg-num, *ni*, n. [rēg-*o*, "to rule"] ("That which rules"; hence, "rule, dominion"; hence) 1. *Kingly rule, royal government or authority.*—2.

A kingdom.

rēliectus, *a*, *um*, P. perf. pass. of rēlinquo.

rē-līgo, *līgāvi*, *līgātum, līgāre*, 1. v. a. [rē, in "intensive" force; līgo, "to bind"] *To bind, or fasten, up*;—at Ode 11, 24 the part. perf. pass. is folld. by Acc. of "Respect" [§ 100].—Pass.: *rē-līgor, līgātus sum, līgāri.*

rē-linquo, *līqui*, *lictum, linquēre*, 3. v. a. [rē; linquo, "to leave"] 1. [rē, "behind"] a.

To leave behind.—b. *To leave remaining, to allow to remain,*

to leave.—2. [rē, "without force"] a. Locally: *To leave, quit.*—b. *To abandon, forsake, give up.*—Pass.: *rē-linquo, lictus sum, linqui.*

rē-mitto, *. mīsi*, *missum, mittēre*, 3. v. a. [rē, "back"; mitto, "to send"] ("To send back"; hence) With Inf.: *To cease, or omit, to do, etc.; to leave off doing, etc.*;—at Ode 11, 3 remittas, 2. pers. sing. subj. pres. is used in the force of the Gr. Optative, i. e. to express a wish or desire.

rēmō-tus, *ta*, *tum*, adj. [for rēmov-tus; fr. rēmōv-ēo, "to remove"] ("Removed" asur off; hence) *Distant, remote.*

rē-nidēo, no perf. nor sup., *nidēre*, 2. v. n. [rē, "again"; nidēo, "to shine"] *To shine again; to glitter, glisten, be bright or resplendent.*

rē-pēto, *pētīvi* or *pētīi*, *pētitum, pētēre*, 3. v. a. [rē, "again"; pēto, "to seek"] 1. *To seek again.*—2. *To go back, or return, to.*

rē-s, rē-i, f. ("That which is said or told"; hence) 1. *A thing, affair, matter, etc.*—2. *A condition, circumstance, juncture, etc.*—3. Plur.: *The circumstances of life, whether good or bad*; Ode 3, 1 and 2, etc. [akin to pē-*ω*, "to say or tell"].

rē-sido, *sēdi*, no sup., *sidēre*, 3. v. n. [rē, "without force";

sido, "to seat one's self"] ("To seat one's self, sit down," etc.; hence) Of feathers, etc.: *To settle or gather on the body, etc.*

rē-sorbēo, no perf. nor sup., sorbēre, 2. v. n. [rē, "back"; sorbēo, "to suck"] *To suck back, in figurative force*; Ode 7, 15.

rē-stinguo, stinxi, stinctum, stinguēre, 3. v. a. [rē, "without force"; stinguo, "to extinguish"] ("To extinguish" fire, etc.; hence) Of wine as Object: *To remove the fiery heat of; i. e. to temper or mix with water.*

rē-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, surgēre, 3. v. n. [rē, "again"; surgo, "to rise"] *To rise again, to come to life again.*

rē-tardo, tardāvi, tardātum, tardāre, 1. v. a. [rē, "back"; tardo, "to delay"] *To delay and keep back; to hinder, impede, detain, retard.*

rē-torquēo, torsi, tortum, torquēre, 2. v. a. [rē, "back"; torquēo, "to twist"] *To twist, or bend, back; to hurl, or cast, back.*

rē-torsi, perf. ind. of rē-torquēo.

rē-tracto, tractāvi, tractātum, tractāre, 1. v. a. [re, "again"; tracto, "to handle"] ("To handle again"; hence) *To reconsider, etc.*

re-tro, adv. [rē, "back"] *Backwards, back again.*

rē-us, i, m. [res, rē-i, in force of Law t. t., "a suit or action"] ("One pertaining to a res"; hence, "a party to an action"; hence) *An accused person, a defendant*; Ode 1, 13.

rē-vēho, vexi, vectum, vēhēre, 3. v. a. [rē, "back"; vēho, "to carry"] *To carry, or convey, back.*

rē-vello, velli, vulsum, vellēre, 3. v. a. [rē, "back," and so "away"; vello, "to pluck"] ("To pluck away"; hence) *To pull up, remove by force, tear up, etc.*

rēvexi, perf. ind. of rēvēho.

rex, rēgis, m. [for reg-s; fr. rēg-o, "to rule"] ("He who rules"; hence) 1. *A king.*—2. *A powerful, rich, or fortunate person*; Ode 14, 11.

Rhōdānus, i, m. *The Rhodanus* (now Rhone); a river of Gaul [prob. a northern word, meaning "Swift-flower or Swift-passer"].

Rhōetus, i, m. *Rhōetus*; one of the giants who made war on the celestial gods.

rīdēo, rīsi, risum, rīdēre, 2. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: a. *To laugh.*—b. Of things as Subject: *To smile, i. e. to look cheerful or pleasant; to be charming.*—2. Act.: *To laugh at, ridicule* [prob. akin to

Boeotian *κρίθω* = *γελδω*, “to laugh”].

rig-Idus, *Ida*, *Idum*, adj. [*rig-ēo*, “to be stiff”] Of things: *Stiff*, *rigid*;—of a river, *ice-bound*.

ripa, *æ*, f.: 1. *A bank of a stream*.—2. *The beach of the sea*.

ri-sus, *sūs*, m. [for *rid-sus*; fr. *rid-ēo*] *Laughter*, *a laugh*.

ri-vus, *vi*, m. (“That which flows”; hence) 1. *A stream of water*.—2. *A river* [akin to Gr. *ρεω*; Sans. root *SEU*, “to flow”].

rō-bur, *bōris*, n. (“The strong thing”; hence, “an oak-tree”; hence, “oak-wood, oak”; hence, as being constructed of, or strengthened with, oak) *The Robur*, the name given to the lower and stronger part of the *prison* at Rome.

rōg-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v.a. With Acc. of person and Acc. of thing [§ 98]: *To ask or entreat* one *for* something; *to beg* something *of* one.

Rōm-ūlus, *ūli*, m. [*Rōm-a*, “Rome”] (“The one belonging to *RomaRomulus*; the fabled son of Mars and Rhea Silvia, the twin-brother of Remus, and the first king of Rome. He was worshipped, after death, under the name of *Quirinus*.

rōsa, *æ*, f.: 1. *A rose*.—2.

In collective force: *Roses*; *a wreath*, or *garland*, *of roses* [akin to Gr. *ρόδον*].

rūbens, *ntis*: 1. P. pres. of *rübō*.—2. Pa.: *Red*.

rüb-ēo, *ūi*, no sup., *ēre*, 2. v. n. *To be red* [prob. akin to *ē-puθ-pōs*].

rūga, *æ*, f. *A wrinkle* in the face, skin, etc.

rū-ina, *inas*, f. [*rū-o*, “to fall down”] (“A falling down”; hence) *Overthrow*, *ruin*, *destruction*.

rū-o, *i*, *tum*, *ēre*, 3. v. n. *To rush*, *rush onwards*.

rūp-es, *is*, f. [*ru(m)p-o*, “to break,” through root *RUP*] (“The broken, or rent, thing”; hence) *A cliff*, *steep rock*.

rūrsum, adv. [contr. fr. *re-versus*, “turned back”] (“Back, backwards”; hence) *Back again*; *anew, afresh*.

rūs, *rūris*, n.: 1. Sing.: *The country*.—2. Plur.: *Fields*, *lands*.

Sābini, *ōrum*, m. plur.: 1. *The Sabines*; an ancient Italian people, whose territory adjoined that of the Latins.—Hence, *Sābin-us*, *a*, *um*, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *the Sabines*; *Sabine*.—As Subst.: *Sābin-um*, *i*, n. (sc. *praeium*) *A Sabine estate* or *farm*;—at Ode 18, 14 in plur.

sāc-er, *ra*, *rum*, adj. *Sacred*, *hallowed* [root *SAC*]

akin to Gr. ἅγιος, "holy"; Sans. root यात्, "to worship" (the deities).

sacrā-mentum, menti, n. [sacr(a)-o, "to set apart or devote"] ("The thing setting apart or devoting," esp. to military service; hence, "the military oath"; hence) *An oath*, etc., in general.

sacr-I-lēg-us, a, um, adj. [saer-a, "sacred things"; (i) connecting vowel; lēg-o, in force of "to steal"] ("Stealing sacred things"; hence) *Impious, profane, sacrilegious*.

sæpe, adv. [adverbial neut. of obsol. sæpis, "frequent"] *Frequently, often, oftentimes.* ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: *sæp-ius*; (Sup.: *sæp-issime*).

sæp-ius; see *sæpe*.

sæv-Itia, itiæ, f. [sæv-us, "fierce"] ("The quality of the *sævus*"; hence) *Fierceness, cruelty, harshness, etc.*

sævus, a, um, adj. *Fierce, cruel, savage, etc.*

ság-ax, ácis, adj. [ság-yo, "to be of quick perception"] ("Prone to be of quick perception"; hence) *Mentally: Quick, keen, acute, shrewd, sagacious.*

ságitta, æ, f. *An arrow.*

sálic-tum, ti, n. [sálix, sálic-is, "a willow"] ("A thing—here, place—provided with *salix*"; hence) *A willow-bed, osier-bed.*

säl-Inum, ini, n. [sal, säl-is, "salt"] ("A thing pertaining to *sal*"; hence) ~~A~~ *salt-cellar.*

säl-Io, üi, tum, īre, 4. v. n. *To leap, spring, jump* [akin to Gr. ἀλ-λομαι, "to leap"].

sállis, 2. pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sälio*; Ode 18, 26.

Sallustiūs, ii, m. *Sallustius* (*Caius*) with the cognomen of *Crispus*; the great-nephew of the historian who wrote the account of the conspiracy of Catiline, and that also of the Jugurthine War. Ode 2 is addressed to him.

saltus, üs, m. ~~A~~ *forest-pasture, woodland-pasture, woodland, forest* [akin to ἄλσος, "a grove"].

sän-e, adv. [sän-us, "sane, or sober, in mind"] ("After the manner of the *sanus*"; hence, "sanely, soberly"; hence) *Soberly, sanely, reasonably, discreetly.* ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: *sän-ius*.

sanguis, guñis, m. : 1. *Blood.*—2. *Offspring* [akin to Sans. asan or asanj].

säplent-er, adv. [säpiens, säpient-is, "wise"] ("After the manner of the *sapiens*"; hence) *Wisely, prudently, discreetly.*

Sapphō, üs (Acc. *Sappho*, Ode 13, 24), f. *Sappho*; a poetess born at Mitylēnē in Lesbos, who on account of

her hopeless love for Phaon
threw herself from the Leucadian
rock into the sea.

sat; see *satis*.

sätelles, *Itis*, comm. gen.

An attendant, esp. on a prince;
a guard, etc.

sät-is (*sat*), adv.: 1. In
adjectival force: *Enough,*
sufficient.—2. *Enough, suf-*
ficiently [root *sat*; akin to
Gr. *ἀδέω*, “to be sated”].

Sät-urnus, *urni*, m. [*sät-us*,
“a sowing”] (“The Sower”)
Saturn; according to the
myth an ancient king of
Latium, who, after death,
was regarded especially as the
god of agriculture. He was
early considered identical with
the Greek *Krōvos*, and thus
father of Jupiter.

Sätýrus, i, m. *A Satyr*; a
sylvan deity, companion of
Bacchus. The Satyrs were
represented as having long
pointed ears, with a small
horn behind each of them,
a flat nose, a goat’s tail, and
goat’s legs [Gr. *Σάτυρος*].

saxum, i, n.: 1. *A huge*
rough *stone* or *fragment of*
rock.—2. *Stone* for buildings;
Ode 15, 20.

scando, *scandi*, *scansum*,
scandëre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To climb,*
mount, ascend.—2. Of lofty
places: *To scale* [akin to
Sans. root *skAND*, “to leap
upwards, to mount”].

scëles-tus, *ta*, *tum*, adj. [for
sceler-tus; fr. *scëlus*, *scëlēr-*
is, “wickedness”] (“Having
scelus”; hence) *Wicked, vil-*
lainous.

sci-licet, adv. [contr. fr.
scire licet, “it is permitted to
know”] 1. *Indeed, in truth, cer-*
tainly.—2. In ironical sense:
In good truth, forsooth.

Scorpëos, ii, m. *The Scorp-*
ion as a sign of the Zodiac.
In astrology the influence of
Scorpius was considered bale-
ful; hence the term *formidol-*
ous at Ode 17, 17 [Gr. *σκόρπιος*].

scortum, i, n. *A courtesan*.
Scythës, *æ*, m.: 1. *A*
Scythian.—2. In collective
force: *The Scythian*, i. e. *the*
Scythian people, the Scyth-
ians; Ode 11, 1:—a general
designation of the nomad
races of the north of Europe
and Asia [Gr. *Σκύθης*].

sē, acc. and abl. of *sūi*.

sécandus, a, um, Gerundive
of *séo*.

séc-o, *üi*, *tum*, *äre*, 1. v. a.:
1. *To cut*.—2. Of stone,
marble, etc.: *To hew*, etc.

séc-undus, *unda*, *undum*,
adj. [for *séqu-undus*; fr. *séqu-*
or, “to follow”] (“Follow-
ing”; hence) 1. Of the wind:
Fair, favourable.—2. Of cir-
cumstances, etc.: *Favourable,*
propitious, auspicious, fortun-
ate.

sēc-us, adv. [prob. for sēqu-us; fr. sēqu-or, "to follow"] ("Following"; hence, "less than" something before mentioned; hence) *Otherwise* :—non secus, *not otherwise*, i. e. in like manner.

sēd, conj. [same word as sed = sine] ("Apart from, setting aside," etc.; hence) *But*.

sēd-es, is, f. [sēd-ēo, "to sit"] ("That on which one sits"; hence, "a seat"; hence) *A dwelling-place, abode*.

sēm-per, adv. *Ever, always, at all times* [akin to Sans. sam-a, in force of "all"].

sēnect-a, ss, f. [sēnect-us, (adj.) "old, aged"] *Old age*.

sēnec-tus, tūtis, f. [for senic-tus; fr. sēnēx, (original gen.) sēnēc-is, "old"] ("The condition, or state, of the *senex*"; hence) *Old age*.

sēn-ex, is, adj. [sēn-ēo, "to be old"] *Old, aged*.—As Subst. m.: *An old man*;—at Ode 9, 13, *senex ter aovo functus* = Nestor.

sensi, perf. ind. of sentio.

sentīo, sensi, sensum, sentīre, 4. v. a.: 1. *To feel*.—2. *To feel the effects of, experience*.

sēpārā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [sēpār(a)-o, "to separate"] ("Separated, or separate"; hence) *Remote, distant, lonely*.

Septim-īus, īi, m. [septim-

us, "seventh"] ("One pertaining to *septimus*") *Septim-īus (Titus)*; a friend of Horace. Ode 6 is addressed to him.

sēpul-crūm, cri, n. [sēpēl-īo, "to bury," through root SEPUL] ("That which serves for burying"; hence) *A tomb, sepulchre*.

sēqu-or, ītus (or sec-) sum, i. 3. v. dep.: *To follow* [akin to Gr. ἔπομαι; Sans. root SACH].

sērius; see sēro.

sēr-o, adv. [sēr-us, "late"] 1. *Late*.—2. Comp.: *Later*:—sērius ocius, *later (or) earlier*; or according to the English idiom *sooner or later*; Ode 3, 26.

serv-a, ss, f. ("One dragged away or taken captive"; hence) *A female slave* [akin to Gr. ἐρῦω, "to drag"].

serv-īo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, 4. v. n. [serv-us, "a slave"] ("To be a slave"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, (4)]: *To obey, be obedient to*.

serv-ītus, ītūtis, f. [serv-us, "a slave"] ("The state, or condition, of the *servus*"; hence, "slavery, servitude"; hence, concrete and in collective force) *Slaves, servants*;—at Ode 8, 18 applied to Barīne's lovers.

serv-o, īvi, ītum, īre, 1. v. a. ("To drag away" from

an enemy, or "keep whole"; hence) 1. *To preserve, guard, protect.*—2. *To preserve a particular state of mind, etc.; to observe, keep, etc.*—Pass. : serv-er, átus sum, ári [akin to serva; see serva at end].

seu; see sive.

sév-érus, éra, érum, adj. ("Reverenced"; hence, "serious, grave"; hence) Of things, etc.: *Serious, austere, severe* [akin to Gr. σέβ-ομαι, "to reverence"; Sans. root SAP, "to worship"].

si, conj.: 1. *If.*—2. *Even if, although* [ɛf].

síti, dat. of stíi.

sic, adv. [for si-ce; akin to hic; with suffix ce] *In this way; so, thus; in the following manner.*

Sicil-i-us, a, um, adj. [Sicul-i, "the Siculi or Sicilians"] ("Of, or belonging to, the Siculi"; hence) *Sicilian.*

síl-us, éris, n. ("Shape, figure"; hence) 1. Plur.: *Stars united in a figure; a constellation.*—2. Sing. : *A star, constellation* [Gr. εῖδος].

signum, i, n. ("A sign, mark"; hence) *A sign in the heavens; a constellation.*

silent-i-um, ii, n. [silens, silent-is, "silent"] *A being silent; silence, stillness.*

sim-plic-, plicis, adj. [for sim-plic-s; fr. sim = *sein* in semel, "once"; plic-o, "to fold"]

("One fold"; hence) 1. *Simple.*—2. *Guileless, artless, ingenuous.*

sim-ul, adv.: 1. *At once.*—2. *At the same time.*—3. With ac (atque) or alone: *As soon as* [akin to Gr. οὐ-οίος, "like"; Sans. sam-a, "same"].

sína, prep. gov. abl. [akin to sé, "apart"] *Without.*

síno, sivi, sítum, sínere, 3.

v. a. *To allow, permit, suffer.*

sínum, ús, m. ("A bent surface, a curve," etc.; hence) Of a garment: *The upper fold, or bosom.*

Sisýphus, i, m. *Sisyphus*; son of Èdös, king of Corinth, famous on account of his cunning and robberies. He was killed by Theseus. In the infernal regions he was condemned to roll a stone up a hill, and as soon as he had brought it to the top, it rolled back again.

si-tis, tis (Acc. sítim; Abl. sítí, f. ("A becoming exhausted"; hence, "exhaustion"; hence) *Thirst* [akin to Sans. root xáhi, "to destroy"; pass., "to become exhausted"].

si-ve (contr. seu), conj. (si, "if"; vě, "or") *Or if:*—sive (seu) . . . sive (seu), *whether . . . or.*

södális, is, comm. gen. *A companion.*

sól, sólis, m.: 1. *The sun.*—

2. *The heat of the sun* [akin to Gr. *ἥλιος*; Sans. *svar*].

söläns, ntis, P. pres. of sölor.

söläum, ii, n. *A seat or chair of state; a throne.*

sölor, ätus sum, äri, 1. v. dep.: 1. *To comfort, solace.*—

2. Of things as Object: *To lessen, assuage, mitigate*; Ode 5, 7.

sölä-um, i, n. [prob. fr. root SOL = SED in säd-šo, "to sit"] ("That on which a thing is seated, placed," etc.; hence, "the lowest part or bottom" of a thing; hence) *The ground, earth, soil.*

sölätus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of solvo.—2. Pa.: Of the hair: *Loose, unbound, flowing*, etc.

so-lvo, lvi, lütum, lvěre, 3. v. a. [for sē-lüö; fr. sē, "apart"; lüö, "to loosen"] ("To loosen apart"; hence) 1. *To unloose, untie, unbind.*—2. Pass.: Of a wing: *To be relaxed in power; to be weakened or tired*; Ode 2, 7.—Pass.: so-lvor, lütus sum, lvi.

som-nus, i, m.: 1. *Sleep*;—at Ode 16, 15 in plur.—2. Personified as a divinity: *Somnus* or *Sleep*; a son of Erēbus and Nox [akin to Gr. *Ὥνυξ*; Sans. *svap-na*, fr. root SVAP, "to sleep"].

söñ-itus, itüs, m. [söñ-o, "to sound"] 1. *Sound.*—2. *Noise, din, crash.*

söñ-o, üi, ütum, äre, 1. v. a. ("To sound forth"; hence)

Tb *sing, pour forth in verse, etc.*; Ode 18, 26 [skin to Sans. root SVAN, "to sound"].

söñ-us, i, m. [söñ-o, "to sound"] ("That which sounds"; hence) *A noise, sound.*

sord-es, is, f. [sord-ěo, "to be filthy"] *Filth, dirt, squalor, etc.*;—at Ode 10, 7 in plur.

sord-Idus, üda, üdum, adj. [id.] 1. *Filthy, dirty, squalid, etc.*—2. *Mean, niggardly, penurious, sordid.*

söror, öris, f. *A sister:—tres sorores, the three sisters, i. e. the Fates; Ode 3, 16* [akin to Sans. *svasri*].

sors, tis, f.: 1. *A lot by which a thing is determined.*—2. *Lot, i. e. appointed condition, state, etc.*

spar-go, si, sum, gäre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To strew, scatter.*—2. *To sprinkle, besprinkle, wet.*—Pass.: spar-gor, sus sum, gi [σπάω, root *of σπείρω*, "to sow"; hence, "to scatter or strew like seed"].

spec-to, tävi, tátum, täre, 1. v. a. intens. [spēc-io, "to see"] *To look at, or towards; to gaze at or upon.*

sperno, sprévi, sprétum, spernëre, 3. v. a. ("To sever"; hence) *To despise; hold in light esteem, scorn, spurn*

[akin to Sans. root SPHUR, “to destroy”].

spēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To hope for, expect, etc.* [probably akin to Sans. root SPRIH, “to desire or long for”].

spīr-ītus, ītūs, m. [spīr-o, “to breathe”] (“A breathing”; hence, “breath”; hence) 1. *Spirit, disposition.*—2. *A poetic spirit, poetic inspiration.*

spīssus, a, um, adj. *Thick.* splend-ēo, īi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To shine, glitter, glisten.*

sta-gnum, gni, n. [st(a)-o, “to stand”] (“That which is produced by standing”; hence) A piece of *standing water; a pool.*

stātūo, stātūi, stātūtum, stātūre, 3. v. a. [stātūs, uncontr. gen. stātū-is, “a standing position”] (“To cause to be in a standing position”; hence) *Of a tree as Object: To set, plant.*

stel-la, īs, f. [for ster-la; fr. ster-no, “to strew”] (“The strewer” of light; hence) *A star.*

sto, stēti, stātum, stāre, 1. v. n.: 1. *To stand.*—2. *To last, remain, continue* [akin to Gr. σταῖ-ω, l-στη-μι; Sans. root STHĀ].

strēpo, īi, ītum, ēre, 3. v. n. *To resound, roar, etc.*

strū-o, xi, ctum, ēre, 3. v. a. *To build, erect, construct* [akin to Gr. στρέ-ττυ-μι, Sans. root STRI, “to spread”].

stūp-ēo, īi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To be struck aghast; to be amazed or astounded* [akin either to Gr. τίπ-τω, “to beat”; Sans. root TUP, “to hurt”; or to Sans. root STUMBH, “to stupefy”].

Styglīus, a, um; see Styx. Styx, Stygis and Stygos, f. (“The hateful, or detested, thing”) *Styx; a river of the lower world.*—Hence, Styg-īus, īa, īum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Styx; Stygian* [Στύξ = Στύγ-ις, fr. στύγ-έω, “to hate”].

sūb, prep. gov. abl. (and acc.): 1. *Under, beneath, below.*—2. *Near, or close, to.*—3. In time: *During, at* [akin to Gr. ὑπ-ό, Sans. up-a].

sūbactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of sūbigo.

sūb-Igo, īgi, actum, īgēre, 3. v. a. [for sūb-āgo; fr. sūb, “beneath”; īgo, “to put in motion”] (“To put in motion beneath”; hence) 1. *To bring under.*—2. *To conquer, subjugate, subdue.*—Pass.: sūb-īgor, actus sum, īgi.

sūi (Dat., sibi; Acc. and Abl., se, or reduplicated sese), pron. pers. sing. and plur. *Of himself, herself, itself, or themselves.*

sum, fui, esse, v. n.: 1. *To be*.—2. With Dat. [§ 107, c]: *To be to one*, i. e. *I*, etc., *have* [in pres. tenses akin to Gr. ἔσ-μι = εἰμί, and Sans. root AS, “to be”; in perf. tenses, and in fut. part. akin to Sans. root BHU, “to be”].

sum-mövěo, mövi, mötum, mövěre, 2. v. a. [for sub-mövěo; fr. sūb, “from beneath”; mövěo, “to move”] (“To move from beneath”; hence) 1. *To send, or drive, away*.—2. Of care, etc., as Object: *To remove, clear away, disperse*, as a lictor does the people when in the way of the consul; Ode 16, 10.—3. With accessory notion of advance: *To move forwards, away from the present spot; to extend*; Ode 18, 21.

summus, a, um, sup. adj.: 1. *Highest, loftiest*.—2. *The highest part, or top, of that denoted by the subst. to which it is in attribution*. (§ 107) Pos.: sūperus; Comp.: sūperior.

sum-ptus, ptūs, m. [sūm-o, in force of “to spend”] (“A spending”; hence) *Expense, cost, etc.*

sūper-bus, ba, bum, adj. [sūper, “above”] (“That is above” others; hence) 1. *Proud, haughty, arrogant*.—2. Of things: *Splendid, magnificent, superb*.

sūper-nus, na, num, adj. [sūper, “above”] (“That is above”; hence) *Above, in the upper part*.—As Subst.: sūperna, örum, n. plur. *The upper parts of the body*;—at Ode 20, 11 *superna* is Acc. of “Respect” after *mutor* [§ 100].

sūper-ste-s, sti-t-is, adj. [for super-sta-t-s; fr. sūper, “above or beyond”; st(a)-o, “to stand”] (“Standing above or beyond” in time; hence) *Surviving, outliving, one*.

sūper-väctūs, väcüa, väcüum, adj. [sūper, in “augmentative” force; väcüus, “empty”] (“Exceedingly empty”; hence) *Useless, needless, superfluous, unnecessary*.

sup-pōno, pōsūi, pōsītum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [for sub-pōno; fr. sūb, “beneath”; pōno, “to put or place”] With Dat. [§ 108, a]: *To put, or place, an object beneath something*.—Pass.: sup-pōnor, pōsītus sum, pōni.

suppōsītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of suppōno.

supra, adv. [contr. fr. sūpērā, adverbial abl. of sūperus, “that is above”] *Beyond, over, more, in addition*; Ode 18, 11.

sūprēmus, a, um, sup. adj. In time: *The last*. (§ 107) Pes.: sūperus; Comp.: sūpērlor.

sūra, *æ*, f. *The calf* of the leg.

sur-go, *rexi*, *rectum*, *gēre*, 3. v. n. [contr. fr. *sur-rēgo*, for *sub-rēgo*; fr. *sūb*, "upwards, up"; *rēgo*, "to lead straight or direct"] ("To lead straight, or direct, upwards or up"; hence, in reflexive force) *To rise*;—at Ode 9, 11 of the evening star.

sus-cīto, *cītāvi*, *cītātum*, *cītāre*, 1. v. a. [for *subs-cīto*; fr. *subs* (= *sūb*), "from beneath"; *cīto*, "to move violently"] ("To move violently from beneath"; hence, "to lift up"; hence) *To rouse, arouse, stir up, awaken*.

su-spīc-or, *ātus sum, āri*, 1. v. dep. [for *sub-spēc-or*; fr. *sūb*, denoting "secretly"; *speo*, root of *spēc-yo*, "to look at"] ("To look at secretly or askance"; hence, with effect for cause) *To mistrust, suspect*.

sustūlēram, *sustūli*, pluperf. and perf. ind. of *tollo*.

sū-us, *a*, *um*, pron. adj. [*sū-i*, "of himself," etc.] *Of, or belonging to, himself, herself, itself, or themselves; his own, her own, its own, their own*.

Syri-us, *a*, *um*, adj. [*Syri-a*, "Syria"] *Of, or belonging to, Syria; Syrian*.

Syrtis, *is*, f. ("Sand-bank") *Syrtis*; a greater and a smaller on the north-eastern coast of

Africa. The former is now "Sidra"; the latter "Cabes" [Gr. Σέπρις].

tācēo, *ti*, *Ytum, ēre, 2. v. n.*
To be silent.

tācīt-urnus, *urna*, *urnum*, adj. [tācīt-us, "silent"] Of a stream: *Silent, quiet, still*.

tāmen, adv. [prob. a lengthened form of *tam*, "so"] ("In so far," with adversative qualification) *For all that; notwithstanding, nevertheless*.

tan-dem, adv. [for *tam-dem*, fr. *tam*, "so" with demonstrative suffix *dem*] ("Just so far"; hence) *At length, at last*.

tango, *tētīgi*, *tactum*, *tang-ēre*, 3. v. a. *To touch.*

Tantālus, *i*, *m.* *Tantālus*; a king of Phrygia, son of Jupiter, and father of Pelops and Niobē. He was admitted by Jupiter to the feasts of the gods; but, having disclosed their secrets, he was sent, for punishment, to the infernal regions, where he stood up to his chin in water under an overhanging fruit-tree, both of which retreated when he attempted to satisfy the hunger and thirst that tormented him. A rock also, ever threatening to fall, hung over his head;—at Ode 18, 37 Tantāli genus = Pelops, Atreus, Thyestes, Agamemnon, and Orestes [Gr. Τάνταλος].

tard-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [tard-us, "slow"] ("To make *tardus*"; hence) *To delay, hinder, retard.*

taur-us, i, m. *A bull* [Gr. *ταῦρος*; akin to Sans. *sthār-in*, "a beast of burden"; compare Anglo-Sax. "steor"; Eng. "steer"].

te, acc. and abl. sing. of tu.

Tecmessa, ss, f. *Tecmessa*; a daughter of Teuthras, king of Mysia, and the slave of Ajax;—at Ode 4, 6 the first syllable is short [Gr. *Τέκμησσα*].

tec-tum, ti, n. [for *teg-tum*; fr. *tēg-o*, "to cover"] ("The covering thing"; hence) 1. *The roof of a building.*—2. *A building as covered by a roof.*—3. *A house, dwelling, abode.*

tēcum = cum te; see cum.

Tēlāmon, önis, m. *Tēlāmon*; the father of Ajax [Gr. *Τελάμων*, "Bearer or Supporter"].

tellūs, üris, f.: 1. *The earth* as opp. to the sea.—2. Personified: *Tellus, or Earth*; the mother of the Titans, or Giants, who made war on the celestial gods; see Ode 12, 7.—3. *Land, country.*

tēmēr-e, adv. [obsol. adj. tēmēr-us, "despising"] ("After the manner of the *temeris*"; hence) *Heedlessly, at random.*

tempērātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of tempēro.—2.

Pa.: *Moderate, sober, temperate.*

tempēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [prob. akin to *tempus* in etymological force] 1. *To mingle in due proportion; to qualify, etc.*—2. *To rule, regulate, govern, moderate, temper.*

tem-plum, pli, n. ("A piece cut off"; hence, "an open space marked off by the augur for taking auspices"; hence) *A temple*, as a place dedicated to some deity [akin to Gr. *τέμνω*, "to cut"].

tem-pus, pōris, n. [akin to *tem-plum*] ("A section or portion"; hence, "a portion of time; a time"; hence) 1. *Time in general*;—at Ode 3, 5 *omni tempore* is Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].—2. *State, or condition*, at any particular time:—*tempus ultimum, the lowest state or the last extremity*, Ode 7, 1.

tendo, tētendi, tensum or tentum, tendēre, 3. v. a. and n.: 1. Act.: a. *To stretch out, extend.*—b. Of a bow as Object: *To bend.*—2. Neut.: *To bend one's way, to go* [akin to *rev*, root of *τείνω*].

tēn-ēo, üi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a.: 1. *To hold, keep.*—2. *To have possession of, possess.*

tēnē-is, e, adj. ("Stretched out"; hence) 1. *Thin, slender.*—2. *Trifling, slight; small in*

degree, etc. [akin to Sans. *tanu*, "thin"].

tēp-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [tēpēo, "to be warm"] *Warm.*

ter, num. adv. [tres, tri-um (with e inserted), "three"] 1. *Three times, thrice*.—2. With adjectives to denote a high degree of their quality: *Thrice* :—ter amplus, *thrice huge*, i. e. *immensely huge*, Ode 14, 7.—3. With verbs to denote a repeated action, etc.: *Thrice* :—ter crepuit laetum sonum, *thrice raised a joyful sound*, i. e. gave repeated acclamations, Ode 17, 26.

tēr-es, ītis, adj. [tēr-o, "to rub"] ("Rubbed"; hence, "rounded-off"; hence) *Well-turned, well-shaped, well-formed.*

ter-mīnus, mīni, m. ("That which is passed over"; hence) *A boundary-line, boundary, limit* [akin to Sans. root TRI, "to pass over"].

terra, se, f. ("The dry thing"; hence) 1. *The earth, as such*.—2. *The earth, ground, soil*.—3. *A land, country, etc.* —Plur.: *Lands, etc.*; i. e. *the world* [prob. akin to Gr. τέρπομαι, "to be, or become, dry"; Sans. root TRISH or TARSH, "to thirst"].

terr-ēo, īi, ītum, īre, 2. v. a. *To frighten, terrify* [akin to Sans. root TRAS, "to tremble";

in causative force, "to cause to tremble"].

test-or, ītus sum, īri, 1. v. dep. [test-is, "a witness"] *To bear witness, depose, or testify, to.*

tētīgi, perf. ind. of tango. **thēātrum**, i, n. *A theatre* [Gr. θέατρον].

Thessālus, a, um, adj. *Thessalian*:—Thessālus victor = Achilles; see Achilles [Gr. Θεσσαλος].

Thrācē, es, f. *Thrace* [Gr. Θράκη].

Thrax, ācis, adj. [for Thracs; fr. Thrācē, "Thrace"] *Of, or belonging to, Thrace; Thracian.*

Thyias (dissyll.), īdis, f. *A Bacchante* [Gr. Θυίας].

thyrsus, i, m. ("A stalk or stem" of a plant; hence) *The staff, or thyrus, of Bacchus*; which was a staff entwined with ivy and vine-shoots, and carried by Bacchus and the Bacchantes [Gr. θύρπος].

Tibēris, is, m. *The Tiber* (now *Tevere*), the river on which Rome was built.

Tibur, īris, n. *Tibur* (now *Tivoli*); a town of Latium on the Anio.

tīm-ēo, īi, no sup., īre, 2. v. a. *To fear, dread, be afraid of.*

tīm-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [tīm-ēo, "to fear"] *Timid.*
tīm-or, īris, m. [id.] *Fear.*

tinctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *tingo*.

tingo, *tinxi*, *tinctum*, *ting-ēre*, 3. v. a. ("To wet"; hence) *To dye, colour, tinge*.—Pass.: *tingor*, *tinctus sum*, *tingi*.

Tithōnus, i, m. *Tithonus*; the husband of Aurora, changed in his old age into a grass-hopper [Gr. *Tιθωνός*].

Tityos, i (Acc. *Tityon*, Ode 14, 8), m. *Tityos*; a giant slain by Apollo for offering violence to Latona. So huge was he that in Tartarus his body extended over nine acres. His punishment consisted in being chained to a rock, while a vulture preyed upon his liver, which grew again as rapidly as it was devoured [Gr. *Τιτύος*].

töl-ērō, ērāvi, ērātum, ērāre, 1. v. a. [root **TOL**; see *tollo*] *To bear, endure, support*.

tollo, *sustūli*, *sublātum*, *toll-ēre*, 3. v. a.: 1. *To lift up, raise*, whether actually or figuratively.—2. *To take away, carry off*.—3. *To remove, put an end to*.—4. a. Of personal Objects: *To kill, destroy*.—b. Of cities, etc., as Object: *To destroy, lay waste, raze to the ground*.—Pass.: *tollor*, *sublātus sum*, *tolli* [root **TOL**, akin to Sans. root **TUL**, "to lift"; Gr. *τλάω*, "to bear"].

tō-tus, ta, tum (Gen., *tōtius*;

Dat., *tōti*), adj. ("Increased"; hence) *The whole or entire, the whole of* [akin to Sans. root **TU**, in meaning of "to increase"].

trabs, trābis, f. ("A beam"; hence) *A roof*;—at Ode 18, 8 in plur. [akin to Gr. *τράνηξ*].

trac-to, *tāvi*, *tātum*, *tāre*, 1. v. a. intens. [for *trah-to*; fr. *trāh-o*] ("To draw, etc., much" to one; hence) 1. *To take in one's hand, to handle*.—2. Of a written work: *To take in hand, handle, undertake*.

trādīdi, perf. ind. of *trādo*. **trā-do**, *dīdi*, *dītum*, *dēre*, 3. v. a. [tra = trans, "across"; do, "to give"] ("To give across, or over"; hence, "to deliver, transmit"; hence) *To deliver up, betray, surrender*.

trāgēdia, *ss*, f. *Tragedy* [*τραγῳδία*, literally "goat-song," because at the representation of early tragedies a goat was sacrificed, or was given as the prize; or else because the actors were clothed in goat-skins].

trāho, *traxi*, *tractum*, *trāh-ēre*, 3. v. a.: 1. *To drag or draw*.—2. Of wool: *To draw out lengthwise, i. e. to spin*, etc.

trē-o-ēni, *ēnæ*, *ēna*, num. distrib. adj. plur. [contr. and changed fr. *trī-cent-ēni*; fr. *tres*, *trī-um*, "three"; cent-

um, "a hundred"] ("Three hundred each *or* apiece"; hence) For an indefinite number: *Three-hundred*, i.e. *countless, innumerable*.

trēpid-o, āvī, ātūm, ārē, 1. v. n. and a. [trēpid-us, "trembling"] 1. Neut.: a. Of persons or things as Subject: *To be in a state of confusion, alarm, or trepidation; to tremble.*—b. Of a stream as Subject: *To run tremblingly along.*—2. Act.: *To tremble at through fear*—*trepidavit claudere, has trembled at closing*, i. e. has approached the dreaded verge of.

tres, trīa, num. adj. plur. *Three* [Gr. τρεῖς; Sans. tri].

tri-lingu-is, e, adj. [tres, trī-um, "three"; lingua-a, "a tongue"] *Three-tongued, having three tongues*;—applied, at Ode 19, 81, to the mouths of the three-headed Cerberus.

tris-tis, te, adj. *Sad, sorrowful*—*tristis unda, the sorrowful water or the water of sorrow*, i. e. the Styx, Ode 14, 8:—*triste lignum, the sad, or gloomy, tree which was nearly causing the death of Horace*, Ode 18, 11 [prob. akin to Sans. root TRAS, "to tremble," and so, literally, "trembling"].

trūmphus, i, m. ("A triumphal procession"; hence)

A victory, triumph [θριαμβος, a processional hymn in honour of Bacchus].

Trōilos, i (Gr. Acc. Trōilōn, Ode 9, 16), m. *Troilus*; a son of Priam, slain by Achilles [Gr. Τρωιλός].

trōpaeum, i, n. ("A trophy"; i. e. a sign or mark of victory, consisting originally of a trunk of a tree, to which were attached the arms, shields, helmets taken from the enemy; afterwards formed of stone, and ornamented in the like manner; hence) *Victory*;—at Ode 9, 19 in plur. [Gr. τρόπαιον, "a trophy"; literally, "a thing pertaining to τρόπη—i. e. rout—of the enemy"].

trūdo, trūsi, trūsum, trūdēre, 3. v. a. *To push, push forwards or along.*—Pass.: trūdor, trūsus sum, trūdi.

truncus, i, m. *The trunk, or stem, of a tree.*

tū, tūi (plur. vos), pers. pron. *Thou, you* [τύ, Doric form of σύ].

tūli, perf. ind. of fero.

tum, adv. *At that time; then* [prob. akin to a demonstr. root TO; Gr. τό].

tūm-ultus, ultūs, m. [prob. tūm-ēo, "to swell"] ("A swelling"; hence) Of the mind, etc.: *Disturbance, agitation, disquietude, tumult.*

turbidum, adv. [adverbial neut. of turbidus, "disturbed"]

In a disturbed, or agitated, manner; tumultuously.

turg-īdus, ȳda, ȳdum, adj. [turg-ēo, “to be swollen”] *Swollen, swelling.*

turma, ȳ, f.: 1. *A troop, or squadron, of cavalry.* — 2. *A troop, band, throng, etc., in general.*

turpīor, us; see turpis.

turpis, e, adj.: 1. *Unsightly, ugly.* — 2. *Shameful, base, dis-honourable.* — 3. *Unseemly, unbefitting.* ~~Comp.~~ *Comp.: turpīor;* (Sup.: turp-issimus).

turrīs, is, f. *A tower* [Gr. *τύρρης*].

tüt-ēla, ēlā, f. [tüt-or, “to protect”] *Protection, defence.*

tū-tus, ta, tum, adj. [tū-ēor, “to see to”] (“Seen to, guarded”; hence) *Safe, secure; free from, or out of, danger.*

tū-us, a, um, pron. poss. [tū, tū-i, “thou”] *Thy, thine, your.*

týrannus, i, m. *A sovereign, ruler; also, a despot, tyrant* [τύραννος].

über, ēris, adj. [über, “a teat, udder, dug,” etc., yielding milk; hence, “fruitfulness, fertility”] (“Having über”; hence, “fruitful, fertile”; hence) *With Gen. [§ 119, b]: Abounding, or rich, in; full of.*

ū-bi, adv. [akin to qui, “who, which”] 1. *Of place:*

At which place, where. — 2. *Of time: When.*

ū-dus, da, dum, adj. [for uv-dus; fr. obsol. ūv-ēo, “to be damp”] *Damp, moist, wet.*

ul-lus, la, lum (Gen. ullius; Dat. ulli), adj. [for un-lus; fr. un-us, “one”] *Any.*

ulmus, i, f. *An elm-tree, elm.*

ultīmus, a, um, sup. adj.: 1. *In place: a. Furthest; most distant or remote.* — b. *The furthest, or most distant, part of that denoted by the subst. to which it is in attribution.* —

2. *To mark the (highest or) lowest point, etc.: The lowest.* ~~(Pos.: obsol. ulter; Comp.: ultērior).~~

ultr-ā, prep. and adv. [ob-sol. ulter, ultr-i, “that is beyond”] 1. *Prep. gov. Acc.: Beyond.* — 2. *Adv.: Beyond, further, whether in place, time, or degree.*

umbra, ȳ, f.: 1. *Shade.* — 2. *Plur.: The shades, or spirits, of the dead.*

und-a, ȳ, f. (“That which wets”) 1. *Water.* — 2. *A wave, billow* [akin to Sans. root UND, “to wet or moisten”].

u-nde, adv. [for cu-nde; fr. qu-i, “who, which”] 1. *Of place: From which place, whence.* — 2. *Of persons: From whom;* Ode 12, 7.

und-I-que, adv. [und-e,

“ whence ”; (i) connecting vowel; indefinite suffix *que* (“ Whencesoever ”; hence) *On all sides.*

ultimus, a, um, sup. adj. : 1. Of place: *furthest, most distant or remote.*—2. *The furthest, or most remote, part of that to which it is in attribution.* (1825) Pos.: *obsolet*. *ulter*; Comp.: *ulterior*.

unctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *ungo*.

ungo, unxi, *unctum*, *ungēre*, 3. v. a. : 1. *To smear, be smear.*—2. *To anoint.*—Pass. : *ungor*, *unctus sum*, *ungi* [akin to Sans. root *अंज*, “ to smear, etc. ”].

ungu-entum (trisyll.), *enti*, n. [*ungu-o*, “ to anoint ”] (“ The anointing thing ”; hence) *An unguent, ointment, perfume.*

unguis, is, m. : 1. Of persons: *A nail of the finger, etc.*—2. Of animals: *A claw, talon, etc.* [akin to Gr. *ἄρνης, ἄρνης*; Sans. *nakha*].

ún-icus, *ica*, *icūm*, adj. [*ún-us*, “ one ”] (“ Pertaining to *unus* ”; hence) *One and no more; sole, alone, only.*

ún-quam, adv. [*ún-us*, “ one ”; *quam*, as in *quis-quam*] *At any (one) time; ever.*

ún-us, a, um (Gen. *únīus*; Dat. *únī*), adj. : 1. *One; a single person, etc.*—2. *One and*

the same; *Ode 11, 10* [akin to Gr. *έις, ἔρ-δς*].

urb-s, is, f. [prob. fr. *urb-o*, “ to mark out with a plough ”] (“ That which is marked out with a plough ”; hence) *A city, a walled town.*

urgendo, Gerund in *do* fr. *urgo*.

urgēo, *ursi*, no sup., *urgēre*, 2. v. a. (“ To press, urge,” etc.; hence) 1. Of the sea as Object: *To press, or force, one's way through.*—2. *To follow up, keep to*; i. e. a. *To pursue* in elegies; *Ode 9, 9.*—b. With Inf.: *To continue to do, etc.*; *Ode 18, 20.*

ur-na, *næ*, f. : 1. *A water-pot, water-jar, urn.*—2. *An urn for holding lots* [skin to Sans. *vār-i*, “ water ”].

úsita-tus, *ta*, *tum*, adj. [*úsit(a)-or*, “ to use often ”] (“ Often used ”; hence) *Customary, usual, wonted, common, etc.*

u-s-quam, adv. [akin to *qui*, (indef.) “ any ”; with *s* epenthetic, and suffix *quam*; see *unquam*] 1. *Any where.*—2. With verb of motion: *Any whither.*

u-s-que, adv. [akin to *qui*; with *s* epenthetic; *quē*, indefinite suffix] *In time: Continuously from this time forth; constantly, continually, ever.*

ú-sus, *süs*, m. [for *ut-sus*;

fr. *ūt-or*, “to use”] 1. *Use*.—
2. *Service*, etc.

ūt (*ūti*), adv. and conj. : 1. Adv. : a. *As*.—b. *Like as*.—c. *In what manner, how*.—d. In exclamations : *How! how much! how greatly!*—2. Conj. : *That; in order that*.

ut-cumque, adv. [*ut*, “when”; indefinite suffix *cumque*] *Whenever, at whatever time*.

ūter-que, *utrā-que*, *utrumque* (Gen. *utrius-que*; Dat. *utri-que*), pron. adj. [*uter*, “one or the other”; *que*, suffix] *One and the other; both, each*.—As Subst. : *ūterque*, *utriusque*, m. *Both one and the other; both, each*.

1. *ūti*; see *ūt*.
2. *ūti*, pres. inf. of *ūtor*.

ūtinam, adv. [§ 147] *Oh! that, would that, etc.*

ūtor, *ūsus sum*, *ūti*, 3. v. dep. With Abl. [§ 119, a] : *To use, make use of, employ*.

ūva, *ūe*, f. : 1. *A grape*.—2. *A cluster, or bunch, of grapes*.

ūv-īdus, *īda*, *īdum*, adj. [obsol. *ūv-ēo*, “to be moist”] 1. *Moist, damp, wet, humid*.—2. *Moistened; i. e. well soaked with wine, having drunk copiously or freely*; Ode 19, 18.

uxor, *ōris*, f. *A wife, spouse*.

vacca, *ūe*, f. *A cow* [prob. akin to Sans. *vaça*, “a cow”].

väl-ēo, *ūti*, *ūtum*, *ēre*, 2. v. n. (“To be strong”; hence) With Inf. : *To have the power to do, etc.; to be able, or mighty, to do, etc.* [prob. akin to Sans. *bal-a*, “strength”].

Valg-īus, *īi*, m. [*valg-us*, “bow-legged”] (“One pertaining to *valgusValgius* (*Titus*); a friend of Horace. Ode 9 is addressed to him.

vār-īus, *īa*, *īum*, adj. (“Mottled, spotted”; hence) Of autumn : *Variegated, party-coloured* [akin to Gr. *βαλ-ίος*].

vā-tēs, *tis*, comm. gen. (“A speaker”; hence, “a soothsayer”; hence) *A poet, bard* [prob. akin to *FA*, root of *fa-ri*, “to speak”; and to *φα*, whence *φά-σκω* *φη-μι*, “to say”].

vē, enclitic conj. *Or* [akin to Sans. *vā*, a particle denoting “option”].

vel, conj. [akin to *vōl-o*, “to wish”] (“Wish or choose”; hence) *Or if you will; or* :—*vel . . . vel, either . . . or*.

vē-lum, *li*, n. [for *veh-lum*, fr. *veh-o*, “to carry”] (“The carrying thing”; hence) *A sail*.

vēna, *ūe*, f. : 1. *A blood-vessel, vein*; Ode 2, 15.—2. *Natural bent, genius, disposition, vein*; Ode 18, 10.

Venāfrum, i. n. *Venafro* (now *Venafro*); a town of

the Samnites famed for its olive-oil.

vēn-ālis, ale, adj. [vēn-us or vēn-um, "sale"] ("Pertaining to *venus* or *venum*"; hence) *That may be sold or purchased; that is to be sold or purchased*;—at Ode 16, 7 folld. by Abl. of price [§ 117].

vē-nē-num, ni, n. [for *venec-num*; fr. *ve*, "intensive" particle; nēc-o, "to kill"] ("The powerful killing thing"; hence) *Poison*.

vēnt-us, i, m. ("The blowing thing"; hence) *Wind* [akin to Sans. root vā, "to blow," through part. pres. vānt, "blowing"; cf. Sans. vāt-a, "wind," as "the blowing thing"].

vēn-us, ēris, f. ("The loved one") 1. *Venus*; the goddess of love and beauty.—2. *Love*, as a passion or emotion [akin to Sans. root vāN, "to love"].

vēr, vēris, n. *Spring* [Gr. Φήρ].

ver-nus, na, num, adj. [vēr, "spring"] *Of, or belonging to, the spring; spring, vernal*.

ver-so, sāvi, sātum, sāre, 1. v. a. intens. [for *vert-so*; fr. *vert-o*, "to turn"] ("To turn much or often"; hence) *To turn over and over; to keep turning; to shake*.—Pass.: *ver-sor, satus sum, sari*.

vēsc-or, no perf. i, 3. v. dep. With Abl. [§ 119, a]: *To feed upon, to eat, to take as food* [akin to esc-a, "food"; or perhaps Gr. βόσκω, "to feed"].

Vesper, ēris and ēri, m. ("The evening"; hence) *The evening-star; Vespérus* [Gr. Φεσπερός].

vest-īo, ivi or li, itum, īre, 4. v. a. [vest-is, "clothing"] ("To put clothing on" some object; hence) *To clothe, cover, etc.*

vētēres, um; see *vētus*.

vēt-us, ēris, adj. *Old, ancient*.—As Subst.: vētēres, um, m. plur. *The men of old, or ancient, time; the ancients* [prob. akin to Fēt-ōs, "a year"].

vexo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [= veh-so; fr. vēh-o, "to carry"] ("To carry much or frequently"; hence, of the result of such carrying) *To move violently, to shake, agitate, toss, etc.*

vi-a, æ, f. ("The thing that carries or conveys"; hence) *A way, street, road* [prob. akin to Sans. vah-a, "a road," fr. root vAH, "to carry"].

victīma, æ, f.: 1. *A sacrificial victim*.—2. *A victim to Orcus, etc.*; Ode 3, 24.

vic-tor, tōris, m. [vinco, "to conquer," through root VIC] *Conqueror, victor*.

victus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *vinco*.

vīdēo, vīdi, vīsum, vīdēre, 2. v. a.: 1. *To see*.—2. Pass.: *To seem, appear*.—Pass.: vīdēor, visus sum, vīdēri [akin to Gr. *ἰδεῖν*; Sans. root VID, “to perceive”; originally “to see”].

vīdi, perf. ind. of vīdēo.

vīdū-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vīdū-us, “bereaved”] With Abl. [§ 119, b]: *Tb bereave, or deprive, of*.—Pass.: vīdū-or, ātus sum, āri.

vil-la, lā, f. [probably for vic-la; fr. vic-us, “a village”] (“A thing pertaining to a *vicus*”; hence) *A country house, country seat, villa*.

vinco, vici, victum, vincēre, 3. v. a. *To conquer, overcome*.—Pass.: vincor, victus sum, vinci.

vīn-um, i, n. *Wine*;—at Ode 8, 18 in plur. [Gr. *Folv-os*].

vīöl-ārlum, ārlī, n. [vīöl-a, “a violet”] (“A thing pertaining to *vīola*”; hence) *A bed, or bank, of violets; a violet-bed, a violet-bank*.

vī-ōlens, ōlentis, adj. [vī-s, “force”] (“Abounding in *vis*”; hence) *Furious, violent*.

~~Comp.~~ Comp.: vīolent-īor; (Sup.: vīolent-issimus).

vīpēr-īnus, īna, īnum, adj. [vīpēr-a, “a viper”] *Of, or belonging to, a viper, snake, or serpent*.

vīr, vīri, m.: 1. *A man*.—2. *A husband* [akin to Sans. *vītra*, “a hero”].

vīre-ns, ntis, adj. [vīr-e-o, “to be green”] *Green, verdant*.

vīr-go, gīnis, f.: 1. *A virgin, maiden*.—2. *A young woman, a girl*;—at Ode 8, 23 *virgines nuptae = newly married young women, brides*.

vīr-īdis, īde, adj. [vīr-e-o, “to be green”] *Green*.

vīr-tus, tūtis, f. [vīr, “a man”] (“The quality of the *vir*; hence) 1. *Valour, bravery*.—2. *Moral worth or excellence; virtue*.

vīs, vīs (plur. vīres, īum), f.: 1. *Strength*.—2. *Force, violence* [Gr. *Fīs*].

vīsendus, a, um, Gerundive of *vīso*.

vī-ōsō, si, sum, sēre, 3. v. a. [for *vīd-so*; fr. vīd-ēo, “to see, to look at”] 1. *To look at attentively; to behold, survey*.—2. *Tb go to see, to visit*.

vītī-ōsus, ōss, ōsum, adj. [vītī-um, “a fault”] (“Full of *vīsum*”; hence, “full of faults, defective”; hence) *Morally: Wicked, corrupt, depraved*.

vītīum, īi, n.: 1. *A fault, error*.—2. *A crime, vice, etc.*

vīto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To avoid, shun*.

vītūlus, i, m. *A calf* [Gr. *Fīralōs*].

vīvo, vīxi, victum, vīvēre,
3. v. n.: 1. *To live*.—2.
Impers. Pass.: vīvītūr, *It is
lived by him*, i. e. *he lives*; Ode
16, 13 [akin to Sans. root
Jīv].

vīxēro, fut. perf. ind. of
vīvo.

vōc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.
v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: *To
call*.—2. Act.: a. *To call a
person, etc.*—b. *To call upon,
invoke*.—c. With second Acc.:
To call a person, etc., that
which is denoted by such
second Acc.—d. *To call by
name*, esp. a dear dying per-
son.—Pass.: vōc-or, ātus
sum, āri.—N.B. The usual
reading at Ode 20, 6 and 7 is
that given in the Text, viz.

quem vocas Dilecte, Mæcenas.
Here *Dilecte* is regarded as
standing in the place of an
indeclinable word, and forms
the second Acc. after *vocas*.
Render, therefore, *whom you,
Mæcenas, call Beloved One*
(or *Dear Friend*). A passage
in which a declinable word is
regarded as indeclinable is to
be found in Ovid, Met. 1, 169:
*Lactea nomen habet (sc. via
sublimis given in the preceding
line), has the name (of) Lactea*
(i. e. *the Milky Way*). In
the above force and construc-
tion the passage in the Text
must be referred to no. 2. c.
By some, however, a different

punctuation is given, viz.
quem vocas, *Dilecta Mæcenas*.
Here the rendering must be
according to no. 2. d.: viz.
*whom you, my beloved Mæ-
cenas, call by name*. Those
who adopt this meaning con-
sider Horace as speaking as
one undergoing transformation
into the *canōrus ales* (line 16),
and so virtually passing from
human life. Yet a third view
is taken by others, who regard
vocas as implying *you call*
to your society, i. e. “*whose
society you seek or desire*.”
Here the word must be re-
ferred to no. 2. a. [akin to
Sans. root VACH, “*to speak*”].

1. vōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.
v. n. *To fly*.

2. vōlo, vōlūi, velle, v. a.
irreg. *To will, ordain, etc.*;—
at Ode 12, 14 folld. by Ob-
jective clause [akin to Gr.
βολ, root of βόλ-ομαι =
βο(ύ)λ-ομαι, “*to wish*”; and
Sans. root VR̥I, “*to choose*”].

vōlv-o, volvi, vōlūtum,
vōlvēre, 3. v. a. *To roll, roll
along* [akin to Gr. Φελύω,
“*to roll*”].

vōrt-ex, icis, m. [for vert-
ex; fr. vert-o, “*to turn*”]
“*The turning thing*; hence)
A whirlpool, eddy.

vōt-īvus, iva, īvum, adj.
[vōt-um, “*a vow*”] (“*Per-
taining to a vow*; hence)
Vowed, promised by a vow.

vō-tum, ti, n. [for vov-tum; fr. vōv-ēo, “to vow”] (“That which is vowed”; hence) **A vow.**

vox, vōcis, f. [for voc-s; fr. vōc-o, “to call”] (“That which calls”; hence) 1. *The voice.*—2. *A maxim, doctrine, opinion, etc.*;—at Ode 2, 21 in plur.

vulg-us, i, n. *The common people, the mass, the multitude* [prob. akin to Gr. *Φύλος*].

vul-tus (old form vol-tus), tūs, m. [prob. vōl-o, “to wish”] (“The wishing, or expressing one’s wish” by the looks; hence) 1. *Expression of countenance, aspect, mien.*—2. *Face, countenance.*—3. Of things: *Face, look, appearance, aspect.*

Xanthias, α (Voc. Xanthiā, Ode 4, 2), m. *Xanthias*; see Phōceus.

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